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The Playground

COMMUNITY
SERVICE



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FEBRUARY
1922

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The Playground

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for the
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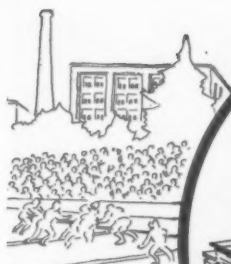
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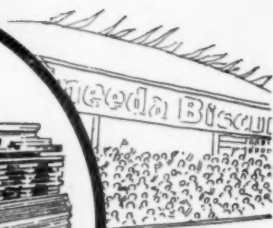
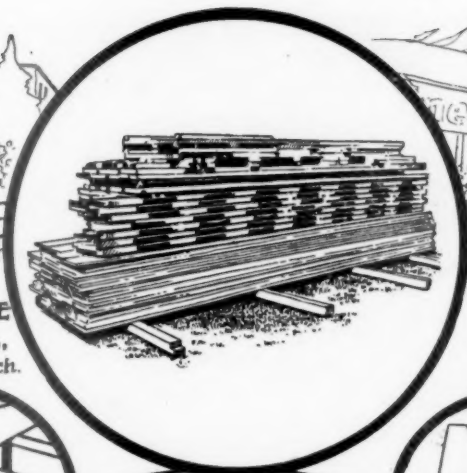
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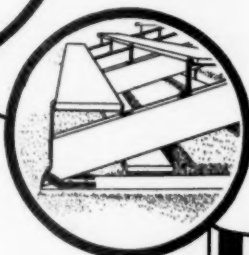
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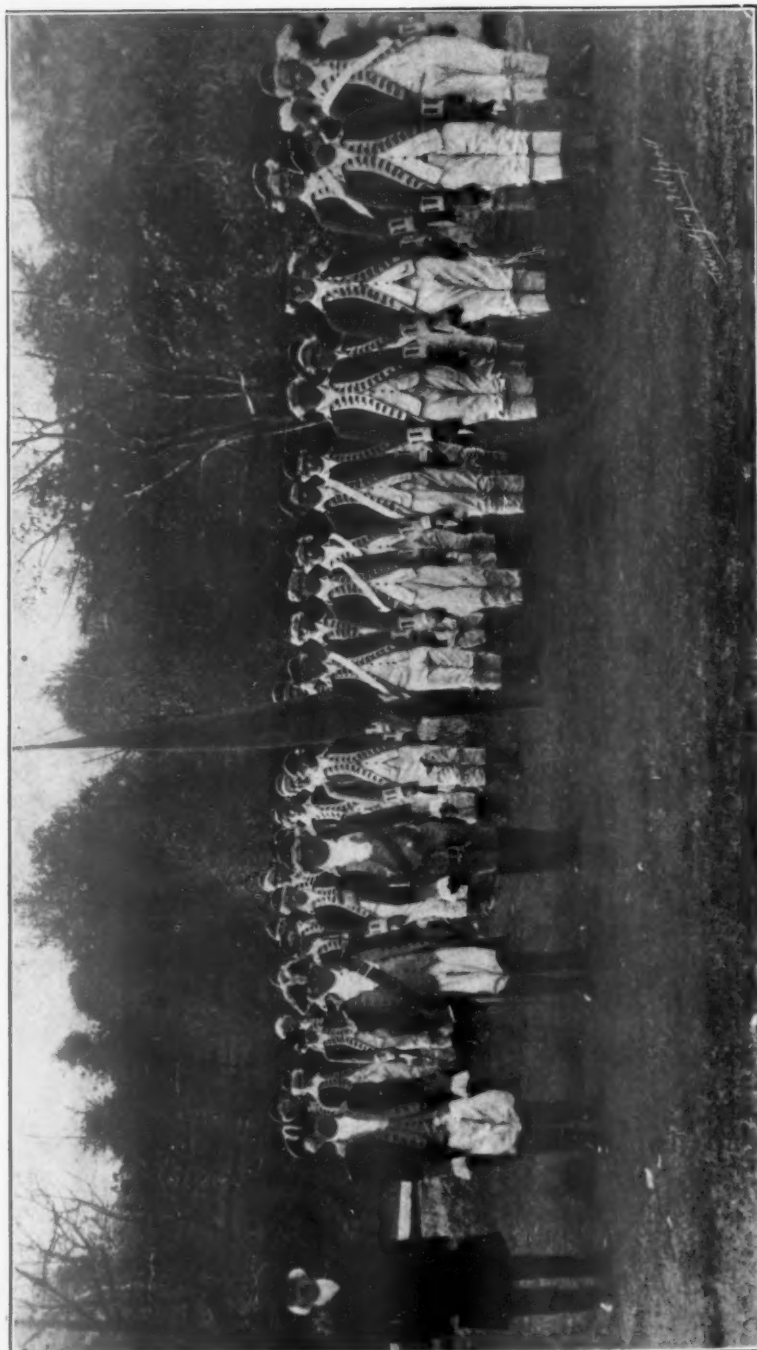
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GREENVILLE WOMAN'S COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE MINUET IN REVOLUTIONARY VILLAGE
 (Away Down South in Dixie Page 663)

FROM THE PAGEANT OF SOUTH CAROLINA



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as Catechee

The Playground

Vol. XV, No. 11

FEBRUARY, 1922

The World at Play

Physical Education Society Meeting.—The Middle West Society of Physical Education will hold its annual conference in Des Moines in April. One morning of the three days' sessions will be devoted to constructive recreation. More definite and detailed information will appear in a later issue of THE PLAYGROUND.

Cooperate in Forest Protection.—The American Game Protective Association has recently issued a bulletin urging the protection of the forests for the sake of the fish and game. Forestry officials of eight states at a recent conference in Chicago declared that the sportsman must be accepted as an equal partner in the reforestation movement because of the value of forest protection to game and fish.

Ex-Prisoner Appreciative.—"I am willing to do anything I can for Community Service just to prove to you what I think of the work that this organization is doing for the man in prison," said a man just released from Alcatraz Military Disciplinary

Barracks to San Francisco Community Service workers.

Some Startling Facts.—Grantland Rice, the well known sports writer, in the question and answer column of the *Louisville Herald* of December 13th, estimates that there were about 100,000,000 admissions paid to see sporting events, including baseball, racing, football, boxing, wrestling, track and field, golf, tennis, basketball, soccer, hockey and similar sports. The money paid for admission he estimates at \$200,000,000.

What would it not mean in terms of happiness and health if a few millions of these one hundred million "bleacherites" should become active participants instead of on-lookers and if only a portion of the millions spent in admission fees could be used to provide playgrounds, athletic fields and recreation centers.

Milwaukee's New Commission.—The importance of the part played by the Extension Department of the Milwaukee School Board in the development of athletics in that city has been

THE WORLD AT PLAY

recognized in the appointment of Mr. John Gourley, organizer of athletics for the department, as Amateur Athletic Union Commissioner. Serving on the Commission with Mr. Gourley are representatives of three of Milwaukee's largest clubs, the Athletic Club, the Elks and Knights of Columbus who will constitute the inner council and final board of appeal. The fact that the Elks are preparing to build one of the largest club houses in the middle west with full athletic equipment makes the interest of this body especially important.

Milwaukee already has a splendid system of athletics in which it is said every sport is represented. With the strengthening and enlarging of the program which will be brought about through the new Commission, Milwaukee will go far in athletic leadership.

Neighborhood Cooperation in Gloucester.—In Gloucester, Massachusetts, the neighborhood associations are discovering how much can be accomplished by cooperation. A recent entertainment by the neighbors in one section was held in the Fishermen's Union hall, the American Legion Post getting up the entertainment and the luncheon being prepared and donated by people in the neighborhood.

In another neighborhood they are calling in the assistance of the city engineer to advise them in damming up a tidal stream for skating in winter and boating in summer. This pond will be the only safe skating place in the town. These neighborhoods also plan to convert the "green" into a playground for children. The city engineer has volunteered to have the trees transplanted to make this possible. The owner of a slope of ground back of the pond is donating it for use for skiing and the owner of a barn is giving it to the neighborhood for a community house. The people of the neighborhood association are going to pool their resources and build a chimney and a big fireplace.

There is promise of more good times in Gloucester this winter and next summer than they have ever had before and all because the people are discovering what they can do through organizing the resources of their neighborhoods.

Large Crowd Attends Community Service Forum.—The attendance at the Community Service Forum for colored people at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Richmond, Indiana, was so large that many were forced to remain standing throughout the program. Disarmament and the negro was

THE WORLD AT PLAY

the subject and a lively discussion followed the speeches. A group of High School Students took a particularly active part in the discussion period. This Forum, initiated as part of the educational program of Community Service, is receiving the active support of the colored churches of the city regardless of creed.

Community Market in Lexington, Ky.—Community spirit in Lexington, Kentucky, does not stop at the city limits. The whole of Lafayette County is united by a Community Council League which touches both rural and urban folk. The latest activity of this league is a community market in Lexington where the country people bring their fresh eggs, cottage cheese, butter, homemade sausages and the good cooks bring their beaten biscuits and cakes. This market not only affords city people a chance to get their butter and eggs fresh and country people a direct market for their produce, but also presents a wonderful opportunity for discovering to the people of this county their common interests.

A Community Musical Association.—There is in Jacksonville, Florida, a young and interesting community organization which has as its purpose the fostering of civic appreciation of

the beautiful in music. This Community Musical Association was formed at a meeting of more than a hundred of the city's music lovers in the Windsor Hotel. Community Service workers outlined a plan which was enthusiastically adopted. Application blanks were issued to the charter members, who are asking their friends to join.

Dues of one dollar per year cover the expense of special monthly entertainment. The first of these entertainments, with its program of opera selection, piano and vocal solos, and its group singing of some familiar songs, was very worth while. The Community Musical Association does not stop with giving the people of Jacksonville a chance to listen oftener to better music. It wants to democratize music, to take it out of the hands of the few. This is being accomplished through the formation of a community chorus of two hundred voices and of two bands and two orchestras of twenty-five pieces each. Incidentally, the spirit of neighborliness, too often unknown in large cities, will be given a chance to discover itself.

Who Will Be Next?—The volunteer song leaders trained at the institute held by Community Service at Texarkana, Texas, were put to a real test at one of

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the community sings held in the city. The occasion for the sing was a book shower held for the Young Women's Christian Association to help the organization in starting a community library. After the large audience was seated the entire class of song leaders marched into the church singing and took their places on the platform. No member of the class knew who would be called upon to lead the singing. Over fifteen leaders had the opportunity to select a song, make their announcements and conduct the sing. The audience which sang for over an hour voted the occasion a great success.

Reciprocity.—The men who played tennis and pitched horse-shoes on the Community Service courts in Wabash, Indiana, during the summer showed their appreciation by doing the fall planting on the grounds of the community club last fall. In other years the women of the community club have had to do this work for themselves. This year a band of athletes spaded up the ground and planted the bulbs which next spring will make beautiful the club grounds.

Remembered Comrades Abroad.—The University of Kansas held a community Christmas celebration this year which not only afforded great enjoyment to the University and to the

town but also helped the needy University students in Europe. One of the large pine trees on the campus was decorated by the engineering school. The University band and the men's and women's glee clubs furnished music for singing on the campus, the two glee clubs singing *Holy Night* and *The First Noel* and the entire crowd singing *Joy to the World* and *Come All Ye Faithful*. The glee clubs and the University orchestra were divided into small clubs of from four to eight people who traveled through the town in automobiles furnished by the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club and serenaded each house whose windows were decorated with candles. The candles were sold by the students, the entire receipts from the sale going to help the European students, many of whom are having a fearful struggle for existence.

An interesting feature of this celebration was the dinners of bread, gruel and water at the fraternity and sorority houses. Each fraternity or sorority which contributed \$35 held one of these dinners. At the table was an empty chair and plate to represent the university student whom the fraternity was assisting and the menu represented about what the university student in Europe is getting for his daily fare. Both students and townspeople took

THE WORLD AT PLAY

great interest in the Christmas celebration and in the cause of the European students.

Baseball Fans in Cincinnati.—The recreation director of the Park Board of Cincinnati has made public some figures regarding amateur baseball in the parks which leave no doubt as to the popularity of the national game in that city. Four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two permits were issued for games on park diamonds and on the two additional diamonds placed at the disposal of the Park Board by private groups. Three hundred teams participated in the games and more than 2,100 players were registered with the Park Board and the greater Cincinnati Amateur Commission. More league baseball was played on the park diamonds the past season than in any previous year. Thirteen regularly organized leagues played their games on Saturday afternoons; four leagues played Sunday mornings and ten leagues used the diamonds on Sunday afternoons. It is estimated that half a million people witnessed the games during the season.

Rumanians Recognize Physical Training.—The Outlook for July 27, 1921, reported that the Rumanian Army invited the Young Men's Christian Association to introduce a physical

training program into the army. Now a bill has passed the Rumanian Parliament providing that the young men may have the choice of two years of military service in uniform or only one year of active service if subject during the second year to examination showing that they are constantly following the Young Men's Christian Association program.

The Invitation of the Lonesome Club.—The "Lonesome Club." Are you lonely? Join us! Help us cheer up!

We'll sing the sweet old songs together. Learn and dance the beautiful old time dances together, play together, laugh together, be good fellows together, each in his or her own way, making fun for all. Talk and write to each other, hike, picnic, excursion together, and so find in each other playmates, work fellows, chums.

Socials Monday and Thursday, 7 P. M. Normal Hill Annex, 5th and Hope Sts. (Los Angeles). Get on any car and "ask the man."

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"Give a Job for Christmas."—
"Give a job for Christmas" was the slogan of the Unemployment Committee of Schenectady, New York. An intensive campaign was carried on to secure jobs or money from the people of the city

THE WORLD AT PLAY

in order to relieve the situation brought about by unemployment. As many jobs as possible working on the streets and in the parks and on the playgrounds were found by the city. City employees taxed their own wages for unemployment benefits and wide spread concern over the city's unemployed was a big feature of Christmas spirit in Schenectady.

Back to War Camp Days.—Old associations were revived when a Christmas party for soldiers was given at the Long Branch, New Jersey, Community House. There were about 100 men there from Camp Vail and Fort Hancock who were unable to go home for Christmas.

Children's Play in Panama.—The Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds of the Panama Canal, according to Mr. Archibald J. Scott, physical director, conducts its playground work twelve months of the year under play sheds or shelters.

For children under six years of age considerable detail work is given, consisting of color work, cutting drills, paper folding, weaving and construction work of various kinds. The program also includes seasonal songs and rhythmic work, such as marching, skipping, running, sliding.

Play Helps Them Forget.—The November issue of the Bos-

ton *Herald* tells of the arrival in Paris of 100 Russian children—75 boys and 25 girls—between the ages of eight and twelve on their way to Buenos Ayres where they were to be adopted by Argentine families.

"Silently they filed into the asylum yard after their first meal in Paris, gathered about in little groups, listless, dull.

"Then one of the attendants threw a football into the yard. None of them had even seen a football before and they shied at the bouncing leather until one of the hardiest souls among the boys gave it a kick.

"Ten minutes later shouts, shrieks of joy, resounding whacks of boots meeting the leather of the football, could be heard emanating from the once silent yard.

"The horrors of the last six years were momentarily forgotten."

A Thanksgiving Song Festival.—On November 22nd Sacramento, California, held its first annual Thanksgiving song festival, made possible through the effort of the Playground Department. Community singing, solos, and instrumental music by the Sacramento Boys' Band and the Southern Pacific Band made up the program. A chorus of 500 children assisted in singing patriotic love and Thanksgiving songs.

Away Down South in Dixie

A Little Study of Community Values in a Pageant

ETHEL ARMES

Community Service

There had been horse races up to the very evening before the Pageant,—for it was County Fair week and Home Coming week as well as Pageant week. That meant that the Grounds Committee had to make an all-night shift of it. The back screens weren't even begun. The scenic drop at the center back had to be adjusted, pine trees planted, evergreen and holly woven into a primeval forest scene—a hundred and one last touches to be given.

A corps of men jumped in, whistling, on the job, at 7 p. m. They quit at 9 a. m. next morning—Armistice Day morning it was, and crystal clear with an unexpected frost in the air—and every detail was finished—stage and grounds set for the early afternoon show.

Widespread Interest

For months, ever since early summer, the staging of *The Keowee Trail* had been the talk of the Piedmont Section. Seven counties of upper South Carolina were mixed up in it from start to finish. The churches, colleges, schools, libraries, turned to and helped. So did the old families. So did the new families. And industrial plants, mills, shops, stores and the newspapers; the County Fair Association, the Shriners, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, the American Legion, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association—all cooperated with Greenville Community Service and The Greenville Chamber of Commerce in the building and producing of the great pageant, which portrayed the history of upper South Carolina. It was distinctly and superbly a community business. The salary and expenses of the Pageant Director, Nina B. Lamkin, and every expense of the enterprise were borne by the local community.

The History Committee, working at the outset, aroused the active interest and cooperation of the historic families of the up-state counties. Papers and letters, telling of significant happenings allied with South Carolina's very being, were taken out of antique

AWAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE

desks and sent in to this Pageant Committee. Old portraits, daguerreotypes, photographs, frocks, jewels, heirlooms and historic relics of every description were loaned to banks and stores and window displays given that stirred up the whole of Greenville and its neighboring towns. That turning over of old memories! The linking of the past with the present—courtesy to manners and customs of yesterday out of which today has sprung and tomorrow will be born!

Research of Permanent Value

Out of this preparation for the Keowee Trail pageant came a program such as will be used in history courses of many of the schools of upper South Carolina and which has already been placed in every state library. Furthermore, it has resulted in the formation of an historical association of the seven combined counties.

Music Developed from Slight Beginnings

For two weeks these window displays were given. The pictures of the leading members of the cast, in the costumes to be worn in the pageant, were added during Pageant Week. Meanwhile, the Music Committee was organizing choruses and bands, of which there were none in Greenville or the counties at the time. At length the combined choruses of college girls, church choirs in Greenville, the Music Club, the Chamber of Commerce Glee Club, choruses from High Schools and five great cotton mills, all made the one big organized chorus. Out of the Shrine Band and the Greenville Women's College orchestra came the nucleus for the orchestra. The two local newspapers, on their own initiative, got right back of the Pageant and carried daily stories for two and a half months, together with special features and editorials. Advertisers mentioned the Pageant in many of their ads; out of town newspapers ran stories. Posters, handbills and street banners, bearing the slogan "Hit the Keowee Trail," were distributed in each town and put on cars and busses. Better than a baseball game, better than the circus, *The Keowee Trail* struck every chord of popular favor in that picturesque section of Dixieland.

Hit the Keowee Trail

And now the Pageant Day had come—Armistice Day in the morning. Into the pageant grounds lumbered huge motor trucks, loaned by cotton mills and stores, loaded with properties, costumes, instruments of the orchestra and bands, and carrying all the members of the cast, chorus and bands, nearly a full three thousand people—men, women and children. The student bodies of ten High Schools and

AWAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE

six colleges—all members of the cast—could be heard singing as they came—miles across the country. Hit the Keowee Trail!

How those young people had been working! Stunts for the Pageant ever since the fall sessions opened. With discarded loom harness from the cotton mills they had trimmed interminable yards of crocus sacking and thus made Indian costumes. Out of dyed corn and macaroni, they had strung Indian beads. They had made bows, arrows, hatchets, tom toms and gourd rattles, precisely like those of the Cherokees, and for this reason time was allowed from the school routine. In at least one rural High School all the properties were made in a study class and the history of each implement was given. The Greenville High School Manual Training Class made hatchets after an old Indian model.

During October the men and boys who went squirrel hunting turned the squirrel tails over to the little folks who took them to school to decorate the Indian gourds for the Pageant—a realistic Cherokee touch.

No school or college in all the seven counties was too remote or too pedagogic to become a part, in spirit and in fact, of *The Keowee Trail*.

A Comradeship not for Display

And now the day had come and all of a sudden it had turned so cold! Huge bonfires were built back of the stage to temper off that unexpected frost. Every one of the three thousand actors had to stay on the pageant field between the two performances. So, when supper time came, they all sat around the campfires in the dancing shadows of the fresh planted pines, the holly and the evergreen—in the costumes and characters of the generations gone.

Here indeed was a pageant within a pageant! Hit the Keowee Trail! If college yells and college songs, outdoor supper, tingling frost and leap of jolly flames can make a pageant ring,—the Community Organizer, Theresa E. Schmidt—who started the big idea for its community implications—says this part was to her mind the very best of the Pageant!

The spirit of the Nation is a great force, but it is one which cannot be always on the alert, and, while it sleeps, the part of noble institutions is to keep watch.

From Oliver's Life of Alexander Hamilton.

Inexpensive Costumes for Plays, Festivals and Pageants: I

NINA B. LAMKIN

Community Service

Practical Costume Work requires imagination, adaptability and simplicity. These three factors (worth while ones in any line of study) give us ways and means by which to do things with small material resources but with a large vision of possibilities and artistic results.

If we should stand on a hilltop overlooking the city and see the groups of village folk at work and at play we should see masses of color, silhouettes or outlines of costume against the sky, we should not be able to see the grade of material and all the details of accessories.

So in a production out-of-doors or at a considerable distance from the audience, we want to get the larger detail correct as to form and color; very small details will not be seen. In a play on a stage close to the audience minor detail often needs careful study because it can be seen distinctly.

If the outline of the costume suggests the period, and if the hair is done correctly, shoes or sandals of the correct style and headgear correctly suggested—we have what we may call a good costume. As an illustration—The queen in a recent pageant was able to borrow a beautiful soft yellow velvet gown from a neighbor's attic. To this we added a robe made out of two rolls of Dennison packet paper in purple, by laying the rolls side by side and pasting the edges together, making a large rounding collar and wide border around it of white crepe paper on which we pasted small black tails of black crepe paper or cloth. This gave us an ermine trimmed robe which was very beautiful and which cost only fifty cents. A head dress was made of paste board, gilded with a ten cent can of gilt and jeweled by sewing on some colored beads in design. The queen needed a jewel case in one scene. This was a cigar box, padded and covered with soft, blue crepe paper.

This serves to illustrate how inexpensively costumes can be made and how practically the objections may be answered which

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

come with any suggestion of production. "What about costumes? Do we have to get our own? I never could make mine. Never sewed in my life. How much will they cost? Do we have to buy them? Oh, I never could do that. Count me out." It is a great satisfaction to see some of the people who make the most objections become so interested that they labor for hours in the workshop to get their costumes just right and thoroughly enjoy doing the thing that a few days before seemed impossible.

SIMPLICITY IN COSTUME

In childhood imagination is strong, and little costuming is needed for children to play the play. With groups of children, such as French, Dutch and English, it has been very satisfactory to use the school dresses—light colors, deep colors or white, dependent upon the time, the country and the color scheme of the whole. If the children of that period wore long dresses an older sister might furnish one for the younger sister. Then these costumes could be made historically correct by the addition of a collar, cape, fichu, apron or cap of the period.

Many colors rather than one are true to the village dress, and often the children can bring from the piece-bag at home cloth for a cap, collar or apron.

A group of forty Dutch children were costumed in this way: The boys unbuckled their everyday trousers at the knees and pulled them down to an awkward length, turned up their coats until they came only to the waist line, wore bright colored shirts, turned over collars and bright ties. The girls wore rather long skirts, with light or bright waists, fichus, caps and aprons made from pieces brought from home.

A group of French children wore light dresses that were rather long. We added a bright sash of crepe paper to make a high waist line, then with a wreath of flowers about the head we had quite a correct looking French group. The only expenditure for this was thirty cents for three rolls of crepe paper for the sashes.

Very small children need have only a small addition to their costumes, as the cap or wreath, while the older ones should show a little more distinctive dress. Those who play the parts of certain important historical characters would have the most attention paid to details.

Older people are not so easily satisfied but are content if they

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

are assured that the costume is in correct style and is becoming to them.

Sheets, draperies, old costumes and accessories found at home are used in many cases with the addition of very little new material and likewise very little cost. Wrapping paper, gunny sacks, advertisements, macaroni are all useful. The participants will sometimes get the idea and create their own costumes, enjoying it thoroughly. More often they want the pattern, color and information regarding the material needed. Then they will make the costumes.

HOW DO WE PROCEED IN COSTUMING A PLAY, FESTIVAL OR PAGEANT?

We are granting that the production has been decided upon, the costume committee selected. This committee has been very carefully chosen and has among its members the librarian, who will have pictures and books ready for reference; a teacher of art in the schools or community and one or two students of art who can use pencil and brush in sketching and designing; a few people who have imagination, are creative and can use their needles; one or two good historians and a manual training man. This group is at all times cooperating with the historical and production committees, not only using their suggestions but getting their approval and advice on all decisions.

How shall the making of costumes be handled? There is a constructive value in having each person make or help to make his or her own costume, or at least be responsible for it, and this method, it is assumed, is determined upon. Then the Costume Committee begins its work.

At the first meetings these things are discussed:

1. What period is covered by the scenes or episodes?
2. What sources for authentic costume information have we?
 - a. Pictures available
 - b. Illustrated histories
 - c. Old fashion magazines
 - d. New magazines whose advertising sections yield many suggestions
 - e. Costume books available
 - f. Historical fiction illustrated
 - g. Talks with old residents
 - h. Talks with foreign-born about their people

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

- i. Old books which often yield good descriptions of costumes of a period
 - j. Homes where old costumes have been saved
 - k. Art Museum
 - l. Private collections of pictures, Indian relics, guns, revolutionary relics
3. What are the colors of the period? These are often suggested in the pictures.
4. What are the special characters to be considered? What groups?
5. What characters or groups are on the stage at the same time?
6. Which of these is most important and should therefore stand out?
7. What color schemes should be used in the different scenes? When this is settled a color chart is made giving the colors in each scene. The blending of color, the meaning of colors, what the lighting is to be, must all enter into this discussion. The color chart is made by taking soft gray or green mounting paper and cutting inch or two inch squares of color, mounting them under the name of character or group. Cloth samples can be used for this but often it is possible to use colors found in magazine advertisements. This chart is posted in the working headquarters where everyone may see it.
8. Approval by Production and Historical committee is always given before the final decision.
9. When historic scenes have been settled, symbolic characters or interlude groups are studied in their relation to color in the historical scenes. Brilliant coloring, dashes of color among soft pastel shades, blending of colors in one costume or in one group, can be worked out so that the entire color scheme is historically good, symbolically beautiful, and altogether satisfying in the expression of the theme and the appreciation of the audience.
10. What materials can be suggested for these costumes? Here imagination, adaptation and simplicity must get to work. It is much more artistic and of far greater educational value to take simple materials and get good effects, than it is to be lavish in your costume expenditures.
11. What part of costumes can be found in the average homes?
12. What can be found in the old conservative homes where the grandfather's chest has been preserved?

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

13. What will probably need to be purchased? About how much for each and approximate cost?

14. Where can we get certain materials? What shades are available?

As a result of the discussion each member of the costume committee will have certain information to gather and condense so that it is available. Get this information in form so that each character or leader of a group can have a description of his costume.

THE VOLUNTEER WORKSHOP

Open a volunteer workshop in a part of the headquarters office, or, if for a high school play in the domestic arts department, or any suitable place where one or more tables can be placed and working room made for from twelve to twenty people.

Make a call through the papers for workers—those who can spend even an hour or two. Tell them the plans which will include models of all costumes and models of accessories.

Publish from day to day the names of those who worked in the workshop that day. It becomes quite the thing to do and many will spend days there instead of hours.

The supervision of this workshop should be in the hands of different members of the Costume Committee.

THE WORK OF THE COSTUME WORKSHOP

1. You have gathered pictures which will give ideas about the costumes. These are magazine advertisements, postal cards, or pictures of other sorts. Mount these on attractive mounting board and put them up in your shop. Start a costume library, which we shall speak of later.

Ask friends, and perhaps through the papers the public at large, for pictures of Indians, French, Spanish and other races. In a few days you will have a very interesting collection and you will at the same time have interested many new people.

2. You have the color charts for scenes posted where all may see.

3. Make sketches of costumes if you do not have a picture of them. Color these.

4. Begin your costume models. Make a few full size costumes, as an Indian man, Indian girl, French woman and others.

Some of the draped symbolic costumes need to be made, especially if it is necessary to dye them. Try out colors and do the

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

dyeing in the shop. Get three or four twenty-five cent dish pans for this, if there is no equipment. Tell how many yards in a costume. Make many small models if large numbers are taking part and there are many groups among which to distribute information. These small models we make by first cutting a dummy out of cardboard about twelve inches high which may easily be carried about from one club or school meeting to another. Sew the head on and put a strip of pasteboard at the back so the dummy will stand up. Cut body and arms together. Have someone who can draw faces give a bit of expression to the dummy then dress it up in crepe paper or cloth showing the form and style of the costume. We usually dress a Frontiersman, Colonial Man, Colonial Woman, Indian, Woman of 1860 and others which will be needed. The wigs for the dummies are usually made out of cotton.

The leader of a group will borrow a model for a meeting held to plan costumes for the group and this one model may serve fifty to one hundred people. A slip attached tells how much goods is needed and the variety of color that can be used.

5. There are Indian feathers, hats, ruffs, sandals, beads, and many things to make. Make one or two or more of each, according to the groups needing models.

6. Patterns need to be cut for the folk caps, collars and many other accessories.

Things to Remember

Help all the people who come. Get them started and let them see how simple it is. Make it easy for them and soon their enthusiasm will carry them on. Usually people representing special symbolic characters bring their goods and make their costumes or the foundation for them, and come to have the draperies pinned in place. Certain hours are set for this and the people are notified. Invent ways of using things at home that are suggested.

7. The workshop will lead out to home, high school, grade schools, big industries, churches and other community groups. The leader gets the idea and takes it back. Many schools put the work into the regular time for hand work. Suggest the value of doing this. Many groups make their costumes in regular domestic arts classes.

8. Properties are also made in the workshop, or suggested there, and made in manual training classes and other centers. One high school made all of its Indian equipment and in history class the history of each was given.

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

Rented Costumes We rent only those costumes which it may seem unwise to try to make, such as English soldiers, French soldiers and some very important characters. Out of six thousand taking part in one pageant we rented only one hundred costumes. In another cast of three thousand we rented one hundred and twenty costumes.

The Costume Library The Community Service office, the library, the school, and other centers can gather a very valuable "Costume Library." For this library it is well to save suggestive pictures, advertisements, postal cards, magazine advertisements and pictures, prints of old paintings, Perry pictures, pictorial sections of Sunday papers, photographs and groupings. Mount these on different colored paper and place in a reference file.

Save pictures of draped figures, of head dresses and of simple stage sets. Soon your library will be very valuable, especially so in towns where the library cannot afford many costume books.

Costume Box Save almost everything for the costume box. Old dresses, bonnets, hats, drapes, bright bits of paper and cloth, tin foil, pieces of beaded frim-
ming, bits of colored cardboard and similar things. Index what costumes you have and use them over and over again. Take good care of them; they have many uses, can be dyed over again, cut over and added to. Clean up day often yields something for the costume box.

ADAPTABILITY OF MATERIAL

Always study to adapt whatever you have on hand in the line of costumes which can be used again. It is surprising how many purposes one set of costumes can serve. A set of yellow cheese cloth skirts have done service for six years with many trips to a laundry. First: they were a part of a set of fire fly costumes. Brown cambric coats and brown caps with red eyes formed the costume. Second: they were used for the witches at a Hallowe'en party with capes and tall hats added. Third: they served for a group of French girls, with white waists, blue sashes and French caps. Fourth: for a group of Spanish girls, with white waists, red or black boleros, red sashes and red head drapes. Fifth: for English maidens who wore bright petticoats underneath, with the yellow skirts draped over them, caught up on either side, with twelve inches of yellow sateen the shade of the over-skirt forming the

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

bodice. White waists and round English collars were worn with this. Sixth: the same set of skirts with cambric one-inch stripes of red, blue and green sewed around the bottom served for Swedish skirts.

You will find other costumes easily adaptable to many uses with slight alterations and additions.

DYEING

It is often impossible to buy the shades you desire; often you have old, faded material which dye will make new again.

Shading and design are easily accomplished with dyes. It is very helpful to know something about mixing colors, though the average dye card will give you many suggestions. Experimentation is your best teacher!

Kinds of Dyes The soap dyes as "Rit" and "Twink" are very good for light shades. Diamond, Putnam, Easy and Angel dyes are all good. We usually use those which the average drug store in the town affords.

It is not necessary to boil the goods—just dip, wring, shake out and dry. Usually we do not iron it.

Tie and Dye For scarfs, borders on robes and striped effects, we tie up the pattern with heavy cord, wrapping it several times. This protects certain portions from the dye. Dip the goods and wring quite dry, remove the cord and you will have a pattern. For a circle motif, gather up a piece of the goods the size you want the circle to be, tie it securely wrapping it eight or ten times; at a distance of six or eight inches repeat the pattern and so on. When you dip the goods and remove the cord you will have a series of circles. Flowers and other designs can be worked out. Stripes can be tied up—the cord covering the width of the stripe you desire. Combinations can be made by dyeing the more intensive color first, then removing cords and dipping the parts that were covered in a less intensive color and one which will not affect the other. Know your primary and secondary colors; any dye card will give you the combinations which you can use.

Shading From an intense color, as red, shade off to light pink and white by dipping a section of goods into the red and holding it up over the dye pan, running the color down into the rest of the piece by squeezing and

THIRTY YEARS AT SOUTH END HOUSE

pulling it down. This is good for scarfs and shaded symbolic costumes.

Hit and Miss

Suppose this costume is "the wind" and the colors gray and rose. Have pans of these two colors.

Take up a portion of the goods, dip into gray and squeeze it dry. Dip the next section in rose and do the same. Combine until you have irregular masses of the two colors. Many very effective schemes can be worked out in this way.

Twisted

Twist goods very tightly and dip it in color.

Keep twisting it tighter as you wring it out.

Shake out and you will have a mottled effect very pretty for scarfs and draperies.

(To Be Continued)

Thirty Years at South End House

Last fall on the occasion of the completion of the thirtieth year of service of the House and of its Head Worker, Robert A. Woods, a statement of results was issued from the "first settlement house in New England and one of the three or four best known in the world." At first one and later three more groups of trained people came to live and work in the South End of Boston—then one of the most notorious city districts in the United States. "Their motive was truly one of pity and mercy, but pity and mercy exercised in advance, with something of statesmanlike method.

"They gradually built up a comprehensive system of acquaintance among neighbors, of protective and stimulating recreation, of first-hand work toward better home conditions among the tenements, of coöperative effort toward better lodging house standards, of combined, persistent action among local citizens for decent politics and efficient municipal administration in the district. Always in the midst of things, they have continually sought to forward the best local purposes of every teacher, officer of the city, every representative of helpful private agencies. They have created a manifold, beneficent conspiracy which permeates the district as a whole, protecting and reassuring what is hopeful and as surely focussing the light on corruption and abomination until it is more and more disintegrated and eliminated."

Bootblacks in Vaudeville

If you patronize a certain shoe-shining parlor in Kansas City you will not only have a particular shiny shine but you will have the shine administered by an artist in vaudeville as well as in shoe-blackening. The proprietor of this establishment is one of those rare spirits who can run a business successfully and yet have time to maintain very human relations with his employees, to discuss with them tactfully their problems and the things that go into the building of character. Many a boy has been helped through school by a job in this parlor and by the advice of its proprietor.

One day the Community Service workers among the colored people of this section discovered this shoe-shining establishment and discovered that there was music in the finger-tips, in the toes and in the souls of the bootblacks and that they had a great deal of dramatic talent as well. Result, a really high class vaudeville show given at the Community Service-Urban League center before a S R O house.

The audience represented many kinds of people, doctors, lawyers, business men and teachers, and men whose chief occupation was decorating the street corners; very conservative folk of a religious state of mind and folk who loved jazz better than anything else in life; even the soberest minded paid tribute to the boot-black entertainers by shaking with laughter and applauding loudly and even the slowest footed and stiffest kneed found themselves inclined to tap, tap their feet to the syncopated strains of music.

The program was a revelation to the audience of the possibilities of amateur group talent, especially of the fact that talent may be awaiting discovery even among a group of humble untutored bootblacks.

As for the boys, they are delighted that anyone should be interested enough in them to present them to the public. They have already expressed the desire for training in more ambitious forms of dramatic entertainment and they are now in the hands of the Community Service music and dramatic committee which is giving them direction and encouragement.

A Home-Made County Fair and Carnival

Local talent, local history and local enterprise characterized the three-day fair in San Angelo, Texas, this year, under the auspices of the Community Service committee. There were sideshows, there was a midway, there was a vaudeville, there were hoop-la games and hair-raising stunts a-plenty but the professional and commercial fakir and entertainer was conspicuous by his absence. The money spent went back to the townspeople and gambling and betting were tabooed.

The people of San Angelo who have been opposed to carnivals of the road type felt that it was up to them to provide a substitute—and they did. It was a fair for the people of San Angelo and by the people of San Angelo and they gave every evidence of enjoying it from the small boy who received a shetland pony as a prize to the man who took the part of Uncle Reuben, early settler and pioneer cattleman, in the pageant. The shows were all by amateurs; the tents were perhaps a little unprofessional looking and the staging a bit rough but there was plenty of amusement and a great many varieties of amusement.

The largest crowd the park had ever seen attended and what is more they went home saying they had received more than the entrance fee. In spite of the size of the crowd it was estimated that not more than a third of the money was spent that is usually spent at commercial carnivals, that more was offered for dimes and quarters than ever before on such an occasion.

The most spectacular feature of the fair, and the one which will be perhaps the longest remembered, was the pageant celebrating the city's one hundredth birthday. In this pageant Sister Angela, the Ursuline nun for whom the city was named, comes back and sees passing before her eyes the events which have taken place in the history of the city during the last century. Enthusiasm ran high among the old timers in the crowd of spectators when a well-known citizen of the town and his wife came riding along in the immigrant wagon in which they had actually made the trip overland to San Angelo years before, followed by an equally well-known woman on horseback in the old side-saddle on which thirty years before she had ridden behind her father's immigrant wagon.

The pageant was followed by a parade of cowboys, sheep

A HOME-MADE COUNTY FAIR AND CARNIVAL

rustlers and freighters and floats representing the industrial, commercial, civic, religious, educational, fraternal and social life of present-day San Angelo.

A special feature of this parade was the section prepared by the county demonstration agent. The old-time way of farming with crude implements and little attention to the soil was contrasted with the new methods and the new farm machinery. For example, two cows marched in the parade under the banner—"Some people still have milk cows which they have to 'keep'—others have cows which 'keep them.' Here is one of each kind." Another banner read—"Which kind of farming is more profitable for Tom Green County? That is the question."

All who wanted to know more about modern farming than they could learn from the parade could go around to the free exhibit in the park any time during the three days of the fair and learn a lot more.

The carnival was, of course, the great attraction for the young people. Mr. Aspergillus Brown and his troupe of dark skinned "artists in song, dance and comedy" in *The Terpsichorean Brevities* and San Angelo's own vaudeville performance could always draw a crowd. Mr. I. Cry Louder's auction booth was well patronized and there was always some one taking a throw at the Arkansas Kids and the Sunflower Kids. No one was either too young or too old to enjoy the Lilliputian show given by boys and girls all under six. The chorus of twenty-five of these diminutive folk under the direction of a six-year-old conductor was one of the favorite features of the whole three-day show.

The San Angelo Fair was the kind of wholesome homemade, home supported, entertainment that every town can have if it will expend the effort. Everything was contributed by San Angelo talent, the band that played for the pageant and the parade, the model of the Alamo and the old mission houses, the cowboys, the pretty girls in the Follies, the Hindu jugglers and the Oriental dancers in the sideshows. It brought together all groups in the town in a way that only a joint effort can bring people together. It made vivid the things that had happened in transforming a little cluster of adobe cottages into a busy commercial city and brought home the civic responsibilities of the men and women who are "carrying on" for the men and women who crossed the plains to San Angelo in immigrant wagons. Besides it gave a great many people a great deal of fun for a small amount of money.

Hallowe'en Revels for the Whole Town

The spirit of Hallowe'en is one of prankishness and joyous abandon. This spirit may express itself in works of destruction on the part of boy marauders or it may take the form of organized revels on the part of the whole community.

Phoenixville, Pa., believes in the second kind of Hallowe'en and knows how to make a success of it, too. Not only was the interest of the whole town enlisted but all the towns and villages within a radius of twenty miles were invited to join in. A crowd of seven thousand people watched the parade in which two thousand people took part and the auto parking committee was kept very busy taking care of the cars that were turned over to its keeping.

The parade was unlike any parade ever seen in Phoenixville or anywhere else before, for the participants gave free rein to their originality. One float represented the "Toomerville Trolley" with the "Skipper" himself on duty and "Powerful Katinka" as one of the passengers. There were Dutch Cleanser girls who actually performed a snake dance in wooden shoes. There were hobos and gypsies and vamps and every kind of impersonation that Phoenixville young people could devise.

There was a reason for all this display of originality, for generous and numerous prizes had been offered for the best parade features. There were prizes for the best feature contributed by an organization, for the group having the largest number in line, for the best looking Hallowe'en dress, for the nattiest uniform, for the most attractive commercial float, for the most original fancy dress costume, for the best historical character, for the best female impersonator, the best male impersonator, the best old man, the best old woman and for many other notable examples of interest in the celebration and originality as an entertainer. Cash prizes were given ranging from \$2.50 to \$50 and highly interesting and varied articles were also given as prizes. For example, the best old man received the highly appropriate prize of half a ton of coal and the first prize hobo was awarded with a Stetson hat; ham shoulders, roasting chickens, oysters, chocolates and cigars were some of the less costly but highly acceptable prizes.

After the parade there was a cake walking contest participated in by some of the colored citizens and other exhibition dances and a

CAN THE SAND PILE BE KEPT CLEAN?

corn husking contest. Then a space was cleared in the street, the band struck up a lively tune and gypsies, hobos, Dutch Cleanser girls, vamps, clowns and every kind of bizarre figure mingled in dancing.

A feature of the celebration which attracted much interest was the selection of the Queen of the carnival by means of a voting contest. The winning girl rode at the head of the parade seated upon a throne and surrounded by attendants. Nor was hers merely an empty honor, for she was presented with a diamond ring as a prize.

There were no arrests, there was no disorder, there were no accidents during the entire evening in spite of the crowds that filled the streets. It was an example of ordered and organized merry-making which was no less merry for being organized.

Can the Sand Pile Be Kept Clean?

In many cities sand bins are mounted on low tables. The children are thus given an opportunity to sit or stand around them. In some communities the sand is frequently changed. It has been suggested that there should, if possible, be two sets of sand bins used alternately by the week. When one set is in use, let sunshine, wind, rain, and the caretaker's muscles purify and loosen the other sand bin. The sand bin should be raked thoroughly every day and all pieces of paper and refuse taken out. The sand should be watered so that it will pack readily.

In Chicago a thorough investigation was made to see whether it was wise to treat the sand with a disinfectant. The decision of the sanitary experts finally was that sand kept free of pickles, ham sandwiches, watermelon rinds, and other rubbish, turned over daily and exposed to the sun and air, need not be treated chemically. The experts advised that if other treatment be given it should be to wash the sand thoroughly with water, placing sand in a trough under a stream of running water.

Sand that had been used for three months was analyzed by a Chicago South Park chemist and found to be free from dangerous bacteria. Where the sand becomes infested with fleas, sprinkling with a very thin solution of bichloride of mercury every few days will do away with the pest.

Some Suggestions on Ice Skating

BOBBY McLEAN

Former Champion Speed Skater of the United States

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A SKATING RINK

If the ground is level and has a hard surface it is almost unnecessary to make any extensive preparations for flooding. Your rink will flood more easily and hold the water better, however, if certain preliminary preparations are made before the ground freezes. The following directions are suggested for constructing a skating rink of either large or small size:

Select a level piece of sod ground and build a clay loam dyke around the border 12 inches high by 12 inches wide on the top, with sloping sides. If preferred, the dyke can be constructed by using boards, sixe about 12" x 2", set into the ground to a depth of 4 inches and backed up by loam on the outside. Where the soil is sandy, or the turf will not hold water, cover the bottom surface with about four inches of clay, to make everything water tight.

Never allow water to stand in the ground. If the rink is built early in the Fall, provide an outlet to carry off water that may accumulate from the Fall rains.

If the ground has already frozen and there is snow on the ground you can build a dyke of snow. Bank the snow so that the inside tapers off gradually. Then saturate the bank with water and allow the entire mass to freeze. The tapered section will freeze all the way through and form a thick wall so that the water will not seep through.

When the thermometer falls 8 degrees below freezing, connect the hose and play the stream up in the air so that it will come down in the form of a fine mist and freeze on striking the ground. No water on striking the surface must be allowed to stand in puddles nor run, as it will thaw the ground, which will soak it up and make shelly ice.

Skating may begin on one inch of ice the first night after spraying. Continue to spray every cold night until the ground is thoroughly frozen and the ice is six inches thick.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON ICE SKATING

Snow must not be allowed to remain on the ice after a storm as it damages the ice for skating if not promptly removed.

Supervision The success of a municipal skating rink depends, to a great extent, upon proper supervision. A person should be selected for this position who has the time necessary for proper attention and who has a keen interest in the sport. It is often possible to obtain volunteers for this work as there are almost always local skaters or others interested who will gladly give their services.

The athletic director of schools or playgrounds can in some instances be assigned to this work. Others who may be called upon are scout masters, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, boys' leaders, and in fact, any local person who has an interest in outdoor sports.

The supervisor will have entire charge of the rink and its operation. It will be his duty to see that it is properly flooded and kept in condition for skating at all times. He will institute and take charge of skating contests and other events to be held from time to time as long as the season lasts. He will also be responsible for the instruction of beginners. A number of expert skaters should be enrolled as assistants for this purpose.

Skating Contests Although skating alone is good exercise and affords a great deal of enjoyment, the interest and pleasure may be greatly increased if there is some incentive for which to skate. It is desirable, therefore, to provide a number of games and contests throughout the season in which everyone may compete. These events will create a friendly rivalry among the skaters and help to maintain their interest and participation in this wonderful outdoor sport.

As soon as the ice is in good condition for skating, the supervisor should conduct skating events to add to the enjoyment of the sport. The number of events and their nature will depend to a great extent upon the number of ponds flooded and the space afforded. The following is a list of events which may be held if time and space allow:

- A Primary or Grammar School Championship
- A Junior Championship
- A City Championship
- Hockey Contests
- Ice Baseball
- A Skating Carnival

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON ICE SKATING

PRIMARY OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

Where there are enough ponds, each school may hold its own championship and the winners will meet in a final championship held on some centrally located pond, where there is only one pond, representatives from all schools may enter in one big event lasting one or more days until the championship is decided.

GROUND ARRANGEMENTS AND RACING COMMITTEE

The important thing at a meet of this kind is to keep order and to have the races run off on time. The best way to accomplish this is not only by putting live members on this committee who will be polite but firm, but also by roping off the race course. Don't depend upon "imaginary lines" to hold in check a crowd of enthusiastic youngsters—or old ones for that matter. The city will be glad to provide ample policing.

A system of scoring points should be decided upon, usually 30, 20, and 10 for first, second, and third in each event. The school winning the greatest number of points will be awarded the championship trophy. The following events are suggested as suitable for this championship:

ALL EVENTS FOR BOYS UNDER 12

$\frac{1}{8}$ mile race	1 mile relay race
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " boy and girl team race
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

The Junior Championship will apply to boys under 18 who are in the high school or lower grades. Those who compete in the grammar school championship may also compete in the Junior Championship if they so desire. The events suggested for this championship are as follows:

$\frac{1}{8}$ mile dash	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile for girls
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	100 yard backward race
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile boy and girl team race
1 mile relay race	

CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

A city championship should be open to both juniors and adults who are residents of the town. A contest of this nature may be

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON ICE SKATING

run under the rules of the International Skating Union of America which has established uniform rules to govern speed and figure skating and kindred sports both on ice and on roller skates throughout the United States and Canada. Professional skaters should not be allowed to compete with amateurs unless the events are classed as open. The following program is suggested for the city championship:

100 yard dash	1/2 mile dash for ladies
* 220 " "	3 " handicap
* 1/4 mile "	Ladies' and gentlemen's tandem
* 1/2 " "	championship
* 1 " "	Figure skating
2 mile race	

According to the constitution of the International Skating Union, certain events shall be classified as championship races. These are indicated in the list by a star. The winner of these events shall be given a title of City Champion. The remaining events which are known as non-title races will provide a program of interest to people of all ages and sexes.

Jumping contests on the ice are a form of sport which has proved very popular and some great records have been established. One of these is hurdle jumping. The distance is usually 220 yards. Five to ten hurdles, one to two feet high, are used. Another jumping event is the running broad jump forward. Barrel jumping is also practised considerably by some expert skaters.

Another sport which might be introduced as a diversion is that of ice baseball which is played with a soft indoor baseball, the same rules being used as in indoor baseball. There are a number of miscellaneous games which may be introduced, such as a potato race for the ladies. This is played in the usual way, the only difference being that the potatoes are placed farther apart.

Skating events, like all other attractions, must be given considerable publicity in order to be successful. The newspapers should cooperate by giving the events particular notice in their columns. It is always wise to invite certain members of the editorial staff to officiate as this will increase their interest and the papers will not fail to give the contests widespread publicity.

Entry blanks should be printed, giving all of the details and these should be circulated among those who are most likely to par-

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON ICE SKATING

ticipate. For the primary and grammar school championships, the blank should be circulated among those schools, and for the junior championship the blanks should be given out at the Y. M. C. A., Boys' Clubs and any other places where the boys are accustomed to gather. As soon as the first championship has been run off, pictures of the winners should be secured and delivered to the newspapers for publication. This will increase their interest and the papers will not fail to give the contests widespread publicity.

Obtaining Trophies

The most popular skating trophies are medals and cups. Medals are usually presented for individual championships and cups for team championships. For juvenile events ribbons are as satisfactory as medals. Banners may be presented to point winning organizations. Medals and trophies for skating events may be obtained from nearly all the jewelry and silverware dealers. The names of some of the leading manufacturers of medals and trophies will be sent you upon request.

The expense of prizes and trophies can usually be met by levying a small entrance fee upon those who compete or by charging admission fees for spectators. If it is not desirable to do this the money may be raised by subscription or an amount may be appropriated by the municipal authorities for the purpose. Local merchants are sometimes willing to donate certain articles for skating trophies. Sporting goods dealers will in most cases offer a pair of skates to the winner of some particular championship. In Chicago, for a number of years, the major skating event has been known as the "Silver Skates Derby."

Laying Out the Track

If the rink is large enough, a regulation 6-lap track should be laid out for racing events. If you do not have sufficient space for this, a track with a greater number of laps to the mile will be satisfactory although the time made will probably not be as good as could be accomplished on the regulation track. The distances may be marked with snow or a sharp tool. The corner posts should be set firmly into the ice. Small fir trees used for this purpose render an attractive appearance.

Officials

In the juvenile events it is not considered necessary to appoint all of the officials who are required in racing under the International Skating Union of America and one man may assume the duties of three or four of the officials. In the city championship, however, all the

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON ICE SKATING

officials should be appointed and the contest held under the official rules. The officials necessary are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. One Referee | One Starter |
| Three Judges | Four Patrol Judges |
| Three Timekeepers | One Official Announcer |
| One Scorer, with assistants | Two Measurers |

N. B.—No person who has any interest or relationship with any contestant in a race will be allowed to act as one of the above officials.

2. The Referee shall be the executive officer and shall decide all points of dispute and infringement of rules. His decision shall be final and stand (unless repealed by the Board of Control).

3. The Judges at finish shall determine the order of finishing contestants, and shall arrange among themselves as to noting the winner, second, third, as the case may be. In case of disagreement the majority shall decide, and their decision as to order of finish shall be final and without appeal.

4. Each of the three Timekeepers shall time every event. Should two of the three watches mark the same time and the third disagree, the time marked by the two watches shall be accepted. In case only two watches are held on an event, and they fail to agree, the longest time of the two shall be accepted.

5. The Scorer shall record the order in which each competitor finishes his event, together with the time furnished him by the Timekeepers. He shall keep a tally of the laps made by each competitor in races covering more than one lap, and shall announce by means of a bell, or otherwise, when the leading man enters the last lap.

6. The Clerk of the Course shall record the name of each competitor who shall report to him, shall give him his number for each race in which he is entered and notify him before the start of every event in which he is engaged.

7. The Starter shall have entire control of competitors at their marks and shall be the sole judge of fact as to whether or not any man has gone over his mark. All races shall be started by report of pistol.

Penalties for false starting shall be inflicted by the Starter as follows: For first offense, the competitor shall be put back one yard, and another yard for second offense, and for the third offense disqualified.

HAPPINESS FOR ALL

Skaters falling within 30 feet after the start, or in case skate breaks before half of first lap is completed, will be given another trial by calling that heat or race no race.

8. The Patrol Judges shall be stationed at the corners of the course, from which places they will watch closely the contestants, and if they observe any fouling or irregularity calling for official action they will immediately after the heat or race report the same to the Referee.

The Official Announcer shall receive from the Scorer and Judges the result of each event, and announce the same by voice, or by means of a bulletin board.

Happiness for All

A Gift to a Community with 10,000 Children

Through Year-round Play Centers

A Gift of \$5,000

and

All the Rest Followed

Do you want in memory of your own child to be a friend to 10,000 children? Write to the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The work will be done for you, daily and weekly reports sent you, if you desire. The children themselves, if you will let them, will write you of their good times.

Winter Sports a Part of the Curriculum at Dartmouth

Winter sports in which there will be instructors in skating, snowshoeing and skating, were added to the list of required recreational and athletic activities for freshmen, according to the November 29th issue of Dartmouth's daily newspaper. The plan itself carries much elaboration, and represents a conclusion which was reached after a series of conferences between the Department of Physical Education and the Outing Club through its committee on outdoor activities.

This policy marks the beginning of the incorporation of winter sports with the regular work of the college. Gathering momentum with the years, the outdoor movement has passed through successive periods of informality, semi-formality, voluntary instruction—until the present, when it becomes actually associated with the college aims.

An announcement schedule prepared by the recreational director, the chairman of the Outdoor Activities Committee of the Dartmouth Outing Club and the student members of the Committee outlined two purposes:

1. An opportunity for men to gain the necessary proficiency to enjoy to the full the natural advantages of Dartmouth's location as it affects winter sports; to intensify the keen enjoyment which comes with a realization of ability and skill in any line of physical endeavor

2. An opportunity to gain proficiency in outdoor sports, with the end in view of participating in intercollegiate competitions

The courses in skiing are graded A, B, and C. Under A, comes instruction in straight running and proper control. Under B, is the teaching in the execution of swings and turns. Under C is the general head "Jumping." The announcement says: "All men electing skiing must satisfy the supervisor of skiing of their proficiency in Classes A and B before proceeding further. Upon proper certification of their proficiency in such work they may then, with the sanction of the supervisor and assistant supervisor, join one of the following groups."

The general group will be divided into sub-divisions; the men who wish to learn skiing for recreation only, and those who desire

WINTER SPORTS AT DARTMOUTH

to qualify for competition in intercollegiate meets. The first group, after the fundamentals, will take prescribed cross country trips under the direction of the supervisors, and there will be lessons and practical demonstrations of the principles of skiing.

In the second group, the men who wish to take part in competitions will be given progressive instructions in dashes, cross country running, jumping, and other special events as the ability of the men in the group demands.

The same classification applies to snowshoeing. In the informal group there will be the prescribed trips, during which there will be instruction, not only in the use of the snowshoes, but in such allied subjects as natural history and woodcraft as the instructor may see fit. In the group preparing itself for competition, the events of the winter program will be staged at various informal meets, and will be practiced during trips.

The program of skating is much the same, with its two groups. Attention will be given to hockey, speed and figure skating.

The bounds of the course are elastic. A man who has elected snowshoeing and wishes to change to skiing may do so. A man who has elected some indoor sport may change to an outdoor if he sees fit. On days and times when outdoor work is impossible the classes will be in the gymnasium.

Nelson Illingworth, a singer and musical interpreter of international renown, recently wrote to W. C. Bradford, of the Community Music Bureau:

"Yours is a beautiful work of true service and whatever the highways and byways may be, of its working, the central impulse will ever throb and glow to your expression of it. Books may be written and read and institutions built to inculcate it, but music is the living message that your fellows innately long to hear and to express—a message which goes to the heart and brings that wonderful release in expression of all that lies hidden there. Ah, it is grand that you and your workers make a heaven of where all too often there is a prison—bringing release where it is so needed—happy release that shall eventually grow the flowers of a true and beautiful expression. Not all the percept in the world shall point to one bloom when your field shall glow with countless flowers growing to the sun."

The Use of Streets for Children's Play*

AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS

Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington,
King County

When I was chief of police in the year 1914 I had several talks with the men in my department, who showed a lively and abiding interest in the welfare of children. The welfare of children is, of course, one of the problems of an intelligent policeman. Several of them called my attention to the obvious fact that there was a shortage of regular playground space, and that many streets, or parts of streets, were little used for vehicular traffic and, therefore, might well be allotted more or less of the time for children's play.

One of these officers in particular, Captain Powers, told me he had already taken it upon himself in one part of the city to rope off or set apart for the use of children one or more streets.

A Recommendation for Street Play

Later, in my official report to the mayor and council, I included this recommendation:

"The Police should regulate vehicular traffic on certain streets or parts of streets in favor of children playing thereon during a portion of the day. This would be splendidly done by most of the policemen, and could be done with scarcely any expense and with very little inconvenience to vehicular traffic. This is being done in New York City, and no doubt will be done in every big city in the course of time. It is folly to expect the police to keep children off the streets. It is an impossible task. In many parts of the city streets are going to waste while the children are expected to keep off of them. Their reasonable use of the streets can well be regulated."

Nothing came of this recommendation. Nothing will come of a like recommendation to the city council, unless the council is moved by knowledge of an active energetic public opinion concentrated upon it. There is a great deal of prejudice to be overcome. Many people are prejudiced against children's playing on the street. Many people are of the opinion that children have no right to play upon the street.

* A Letter to Mrs. A. R. Todd, Chairman of Seattle Recreation Committee, in answer to an invitation to speak on the subject.

THE USE OF STREETS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY

Your complete success in the realization of your practical and humane purpose to bring to the children of a crowded city more play space may be far in the distance; but it is sure to come, if you and your associates and other co-workers do not grow weary in well doing.

A Japanese proverb says, "The road of a thousand miles begins with one step." Your first meeting or your first conference with public officials on this subject you should regard as your first step. All you need then to do is to keep going forward.

Two principles underlie your movement,—a moral principle, a legal principle.

A Moral Principle Involved

Children are helpless to alter their condition or change their environment. They are born to a cradle not of their own making. Most parents in a larger sense are likewise by stress of circumstances in a larger cradle not entirely of their own making.

The highest obligation rests upon parents to enable children to grow up strong and robust; to afford them at least a strong body. When and where for any reason parents themselves cannot discharge this obligation, it must be discharged by the community or by the state.

The raising of children in a city is wholly unnatural, so far as the instincts and natural ways of children are concerned.

Money spent or labor given in the interest of children's play I regard as spent out of simple justice to children. Such expenditure should not be put in any other category than as money due to the children. Such expenditure must be regarded by us as the discharge to the children of the highest obligation to bring them up better men and women for themselves and for the community.

Children Have a Certain Legal Right

The legal principle is whether children have any right to the use of streets for play. I believe that in law children have the right to the reasonable use of streets for recreation. Streets between the curbs are, of course, primarily intended for traffic of the vehicular sort. To the extent to which the use of streets by children does not unreasonably interfere with the use of streets for normal vehicular traffic, such use is lawful.

Oftentimes vehicular traffic is regulated by public authority. One street is assigned to one class of traffic and another street to another class; or, sometimes, traffic is required to keep on one side of the street. Again, automobiles or wagons are allowed to be

THE USE OF STREETS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY

parked on certain streets and not on other streets. Wherever automobiles are allowed to be parked, of course, to that extent they interfere with the free use of the entire street from curb to curb.

Oftentimes, either in our own or other countries, a certain street or a part of the street is blocked off on account of illness of some person or persons, or on account of a funeral being held on some part of the street. Frequently entire streets are blocked off and normal traffic stopped to allow a parade to take place.

In other words, public authorities exercise their power to regulate the use of streets for various purposes with respect to the rights or convenience of individuals or classes of individuals or of the entire city or community.

Courts Are Upholding the Children's Right

I am of the opinion that the courts, as occasion now more often requires, are coming to recognize this right of the children to reasonable use of the streets. I have not had time to run this particular point down, but my recollection is that not long ago one eastern court expressly so held. In my own court quite recently a case came up in which a boy was killed by an automobile. The owner of the automobile argued that the parents of the boy were guilty of negligence in that it was alleged the boy had been allowed to play on the same street for a long time previous to the accident, as well as on the day and time of the accident. In other words, the owner of the automobile gave expression to the too common notion or understanding that children have no right whatever to be on the street for play purposes. I ruled that, as a matter of law, it was not negligence or contributory negligence on the part of the parents or the boy because he had been accustomed to play before the day of the accident upon the street. I ruled that the sole question was whether the boy at the time and place of the accident had been negligent to the extent of contributing to his own unfortunate and fatal injury. What our Supreme Court may finally decide upon this particular point I cannot, of course, foretell.

City Council Probably Has Authority

I am of the opinion that our city council possesses full authority to regulate the use of our streets so far as to allow children the reasonable use of certain streets or parts of streets. What would be "reasonable use" as against the rights of vehicular traffic would depend upon the circumstances of each case or street.

On many streets where traffic is light or where there is virtually no traffic at all there is no doubt that children could be allowed

THE USE OF STREETS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY

the use of them for a period before the opening of school, or at recess time, or after school.

It is perhaps doubtful whether an entire street could be shut off entirely by permanent obstructions from vehicular traffic. I do not regard that as necessary in order to attain complete success for your movement. Streets or parts of streets could be blocked off by standards, chains or ropes more or less of each day, in accordance with the differing circumstances of each street or locality.

If your movement is organized through the city, the school teachers or policemen, or parents, could upon the streets designated, after a survey of the city, or any part of the city, at appointed times, block off such portions as might be allotted for this use.

The power of the city to thus regulate streets you will find in paragraph 6, of Section 18, of the Powers of the City Council, set forth in the City Charter:

"The city council shall have power to lay out and establish streets, 'alleys, avenues and other public grounds, and to regulate and control the use thereof."

Street Space Often Wasted

It must be admitted that we have more street space than is reasonably needed for ordinary traffic. It must be admitted that much of this street space is going to waste for want of much use. It must be admitted that the cost of modern paved streets is simply enormous. It is also well known that, directly or indirectly, the parents of children pay this enormous cost. Not to put these expensive streets to their full use is, of course, an economic waste. To maintain an expensive street with little or no traffic upon it during the whole day and at the same time drive children off it during the whole day or, as a matter of law, declare they have no right to play upon the street during any part of the day is a bad sample of absolute economic and social folly.

In addition to this economic waste in letting this valuable estate in the shape of a paved street, or of any street space not reasonably needed for ordinary traffic, go unused, there is the other waste which we ought to call "manhood and womanhood waste."

If for any reason we let our children grow up less than strong and vigorous men and women and we have the opportunity and the means to furnish them strength and vigor, we are wasting the very manhood and womanhood for which in reality the streets are made and kept, and for which all else social and political exist.

THE USE OF STREETS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY

There is, therefore, no excuse for letting streets and children waste side by side.

It is lamentably true that we are even now more short of public or other funds for the getting and keeping of playgrounds than ever. This reason makes it all the more imperative to use the smaller and more common playground afforded by many streets or parts of streets.

It is true we are spending millions for battleships and other warlike preparations and for that reason we have scarcely a dollar for playgrounds or recreation.

If we must prepare for war, then sound policy dictates that for every dollar spent for sound warlike material we should invest another dollar for sound manhood to use the fighting material.

Nothing, perhaps, has shown the inadequate facilities for play and physical development of our youth under modern conditions more than the examinations required recently for admission to the Army.

Increasing Danger

There is another consideration and that is the increased danger to children on account of the use of streets by motor vehicles. It is an impossible task to keep children off the streets. Owing to this increasing danger it is, therefore, more sensible to regulate the use of streets. So far as the automobile is concerned it makes practically little difference whether a block of this street or that not in districts used for necessary traffic is barred off or not.

I mean by these last considerations that the time is ripe to recognize the vast sum of money invested in our streets and the very little inconvenience that will arise to ordinary traffic now carried on almost exclusively by the automobile. We should also recognize the cold fact that children will obey their natural instinct to play and make for them reasonable and fair regulations for the joint use of common property of parents and the general public.

"Though joining the Immortals as one who comes unnamed, our soldier would be recognized as an American; for the individual unknown American, whatever his parentage, becomes the known American by his daring habit of hopefulness, by his carelessness of self, by his restless mobility, by his pioneering ways, by his youthfulness of spirit. As Marshal Foch said when nearing America, he felt that he was approaching the 'land of youth.'"

Players and Lookers-On*

WINIFRED BLACK

How much there is in games—they show so well the engrossing thoughts of those who play and those who look on!

Looking on, it seems, is getting to be the real pleasure with many persons. The vast crowds that gather to see a few men play baseball—men who perhaps once played the game themselves, but who now sit planted in a seat watching some other fellows play. And play is work, too—this seems but a feint of recreation.

The great bowls, where fast racers on racing motors drive round and round in mad rivalry, with thousands looking on, the immense crowds at the so-called boxing matches—these afford little in the way of manly sports and exercise and generous play for the fun of it, to the great mass of men who profess to be votaries of the "American Game."

To see real enthusiasts of baseball, you must go to some vacant lot and watch the play of some schoolboys, who have called to meet them their friends from some other school.

Men no longer walk. I wonder if, at last, we shall see the whole world going on wheels and wondering what legs and feet were made for.

In music, we're going the same way. Angelina
Getting the Best rarely sits down to the piano and plays her favorite music. The talking machine is called into requisition, and it plays so well for dancing that no one dreams of tiring herself at the piano.

We walk, we sing, we dance, by machinery. We play most of our games by proxy. Only a few are left in which grit and individuality and the love of outdoor sports gives play to the survivors of active life.

Where are we going with our amusements by proxy? We are certainly going somewhere, and at a great, great rate of speed. But we are being carried—we do not walk—and even such exercise as horseback riding is too much for this generation.

I think the girls have rather the best of it, as far as games go. Tennis is still played by its enthusiastic lovers, although there are great rivalries even in this—real professional events. Golf, also,

PLAYERS AND LOOKERS-ON

is in danger of becoming too professional, though it still has its ancient prestige among the people who think and who enjoy it as a sure method of forgetting cares.

But golf, even, has its critics—for have you not heard of the “golf widows” and their lonely plaint?

I hope the rising generation will take its amusements more practically, that baseball enthusiasts will play ball, that boxers will box, and the general idea of life will be to do things for exercise and amusement, rather than sit and look on while others do all the work and have all the fun and glory of the play.

Keep the Spirit In the great game of life it is those who join in and take part in whatever is going on, of good and for good, I mean—these are the men and women who count! There is a limit to what can be learned by looking on.

For every professional ball game, there ought to be a thousand non-professional ball games, each with its eager players.

Even dancing, the most ancient of the arts and most universal of the amusements, has begun to have its few professionals and many onlookers.

It is a pity for our young folks to give up dancing, and so far it doesn't seem probable that they will, but there are some indications that they will leave a good many of the fancy steps to the professionals. They should retain all that is best in dancing, leaving nothing of the really beautiful to someone else to do, while they look on.

Do not let us give up to the professionalization of everything. It means the giving over of even the joys and embellishments of life to the spirit of money-making. Let not the world commercialize its art, its plays and its joys.

The question is very close upon us: What is the object of our civilization, materials or men, government by the machine in the interest of production or government by human beings for the development of a human way of life? The means of making industry expressive have not yet been found. There remains the people's leisure time, the margin in which, if anywhere, their life must in the meantime be lived.

JOSEPH LEE.

*From the *Boston American*
By permission of Newspaper Feature Service, Inc.

Education of Workers

Writing in the October *Forum* of the Education of Workers, Viscount Haldane says that "the present sense of unrest is due to something deeper-lying than difference in the distribution of profits, to the monopoly of opportunity for adequate mental development. And as the recognition grows of the large part played by intelligence in enabling wealth to be not only accumulated but created, the demand for equality of opportunity in mental training tends to become acute. I think that it is so tending today, and will tend to be so still more in the days of trial ahead.

"It is interesting to observe, what my own experience of the working classes has shown me, that the satisfaction of the demand when it exists materially lessens the mere desire for money as an end in itself. The larger the outlook the greater the sense of the freedom which knowledge brings, the less appears to be the discontent with inequality in the possession of money.

"If a man has this outlook and the feeling that in consequence doors are no longer locked on him, he begins to think that there is that which counts for more than large wages. If he has enough to give him a decent home and adequate leisure, he prefers the higher things of the mind to the lower delights of material prosperity. His sense of values alters.

"It is the use made of this leisure that matters just as much as that made of the hours of work. The man who knows and cares how to make the most of his time will look on his life as an entirety, on his work and his interval of rest and reflection as parts of a single whole. Money will not be his chief concern. He will think still more of the chance which his training and knowledge afford him of communing with the best society, with the great minds who have revealed themselves in unrestrained intimacy in the pages of the great books which they have given to the world.

"It is the development of the soul of the democracy in this fashion that the movements for the education of the adult worker aim at. The universities effect it for their students within their own walls. Can they not do much to extend the influence which they wield beyond all others to those who cannot come within these walls? Within their walls we cannot bring our democracy excepting occasionally. If we tried to make every workman a university student in

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the ordinary way we should swamp the universities and sacrifice quality for quantity. But can we not develop the extra-mural work of the universities? Is it not possible to give them a new mission and assist them financially to fulfill it, so that they may be able to train more teachers of high professional attainment and personality, who may go forth into the populous industrial centres and there radiate the university influence and teaching? It would be a new profession, attractive as experience has shown it to be, to men who would settle for a time, four or five years it may be, and then return to their universities, to have their places taken by others who would go out and continue the teaching.

It is this plan that is the foundation of a new movement which is rapidly taking root in Great Britain, and in which the old universities—Oxford and Cambridge—as well as those which are of recent origin, are assuming their share. The organization is still in its infancy, but it is a reality. It is being extended as far as the limited means so far available will permit in various directions. I was in a midland town the other day where unemployment was rife, but where one of these university centres had been established. The librarian of the public library told me that never before the working people had become unemployed had the local public library been so run on. Serious books were being sought, and study was evident in a vast variety of directions—literary, historical, philosophical and scientific. In another midland industrial centre I found that the movement had brought employer and workman into consultation as to how the difficulty of finding markets and prices suitable for them could be met. In yet another centre a well-known public school had so organized that tutors had come from one of the old universities and systematic courses were being given for men and women alike. Not isolated popular lectures, but regular courses of from twelve to twenty-four lectures apiece, with testing of the results of the students' work and the discussion which is dear to the artisan.

It is vital, if this movement is to enlist the full sympathies of the working classes, that the workmen should feel that he is being offered a training for his mind which will enable him to assimilate knowledge of high quality. Experience shows that in order to get this training many workmen will come in the evening and spend two hours after a long day of toil in attending the new classes. They often discuss the subjects systematically among themselves at other hours and they produce papers which on many occasions show freshness and originality of idea. In addition to this, they read books which thus

FORUMS IN WEST CHESTER

become intelligible to them and their leisure time assumes a new significance for their lives.

Such is the plan for making extra-mural work by the universities available on a large scale for democracy. Fifty years ago Parliament passed a great act for the compulsory education of all children. The feeling is now becoming general that the work must be completed by the offer of a chance of state assisted education of the university types to all adults.

Forums in West Chester

West Chester has two forums, one of three years' standing, the other in its first season. One forum is held in the auditorium of the high school building which has a seating capacity of about 600. Back of the movement is a group of thirty guarantors who underwrite to the amount of \$3 each of the monthly meetings. Opportunity is given for those attending to contribute, if they wish, as they leave the auditorium, but it is made very clear by the chairman that there is no financial obligation attached to attendance.

Speakers of outstanding prominence are secured to present topics of commanding interest. On December 9th, for example, a newspaper correspondent with an international reputation, widely traveled in Europe and Asia, and representing his paper at the Washington conference, gave an illuminating and inspiring presentation of the work of the conference and an intimate study of some of the leading foreign representatives long known to him personally. The auditorium was filled to capacity, and the questions asked showed an interest and a following of the work of the conference by those present which was illuminating.

The second forum is held in a school building in the center of the colored population numbering over 3,000. This forum is conducted by the people themselves and has been a success from the start. Debates as well as lectures by outside speakers are part of the program. A general discussion follows the retirement of the judges of debates.

Through these gatherings, so different in many respects, a real work in community education is being done which will have its effect in dealing with community-wide problems as well as bringing about an understanding of world-wide affairs.

Boys' Week in Cincinnati

From October twenty-ninth to November fifth Cincinnati held a Boys' Week which offers suggestions for Community Service workers.

The Boys' Week Committee (of which Mr. Will R. Reeves, Community Service executive, was secretary) outlined its purpose as follows:

"To awaken the public to a real knowledge of the
boy problem and

The possibility of meeting that problem through
organized boys' work."

The steps taken in planning the program were as follows:

Organizing the Boy's Work

A small group of interested men was called together to discuss plans for a Boys' Week, similar to the movements in New York and Chicago fostered by the Rotary Club. At this meeting a special committee was appointed to secure information on what had been done in other cities and to bring back to the committee of the whole complete plans with committee set up for the next meeting to be held the following week.

Letters were sent to about sixty men informing them of the plan and asking them to be present at the first meeting. These men represented practically every organization in Cincinnati interested in boys. At this meeting a chairman, a secretary, and a publicity man were elected. The plans submitted by the special committee were approved and adopted and chairmen of the following sub-committees were appointed: Egg Hunt; Boys' Sunday; Boys' Educational and Civic Day; Boys' Day in the School; Father and Son Banquet; Boys' Parade; Boy Scout Field Meet. About 20,000 programs were printed and distributed throughout the city, the printing being paid for by a local department store. Each organization represented on a committee donated \$5 toward the expenses.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAM

Saturday, October 29th—Egg Hunt for Boys

Letters were sent to principals of all public and parochial schools telling them of the Egg Hunt and asking them to notify

BOYS' WEEK IN CINCINNATI

the boys of their school. Prizes were secured from local merchants and publicity was given in the daily papers. About 2,000 boys participated in this event.

Sunday, October 30th—Boys' Day in Church

Letters were sent to 225 ministers and rabbis telling them of the plan and asking them to set aside Saturday, October 29th and Sunday, October 30th as Boys' Sabbath when they would emphasize in their sermon the problems of the boy. A letter was also sent to the Archbishop asking him to notify the Catholic clergy.

Monday, October 31st—Boys' Day at Home

Parents were urged to have an "at home" day for boys with a family program and jollification.

Tuesday, November 1st—Boys' Educational and Civic Day

Through the cooperation of public and parochial schools and officials at City Hall and Court House twenty boys were inducted into office and for a brief period they occupied the chairs of the city officials and assumed official duties.

Wednesday, November 2nd—Boys' Day in School

Special programs were held in the schools. These programs consisted of songs, recitations and addresses. On this day 150 boys assembled as guests of members of the Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting. The boys were addressed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and several business men.

Thursday, November 3rd—Father and Son Banquet

Many Father and Son Banquets were arranged for by the various clubs and churches. One of the largest was held by the Rotary Club. It was held at the Sinton Hotel and more than 400 men and boys enjoyed a turkey dinner. Many of the fathers brought their own sons but others entertained boys provided for them by the Civic and Vocational League. An address on the relationship of father and son was made by the Field Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

Friday, November 4th—Boys' Day Parade

A half-holiday was declared in public and parochial schools and

RECREATION IN CINCINNATI

more than 600 boys of all ages and sizes led by 1,000 Boy Scouts in uniform paraded through the streets to music furnished by boys' bands. After the parade the boys were taken to Keith's Theater where they were shown the motion picture, *The Old Swimming Hole*, donated by the First National Film Corporation.

Saturday, November 5th—Boy Scouts' Field Day

This program, which was provided by the Boy Scouts, included a competitive drill of local troops, demonstrations of bugling, signaling, pyramiding, tent pitching, equipment race, pack-rolling and review of the troops. Prizes of silver loving cups and medals were awarded.

Recreation in Cincinnati

The Recreation Department of Cincinnati Community Service carried on a program from July 1st to November 1st which, among other activities, included the following:

1. Instituted a supervised play hour, once a week, in fourteen children's institutions in Cincinnati
2. Opened and directed six play streets in various sections of the city
3. Requested city authorities to give children free showers at the forty fire houses for a half hour every day
4. Directed twilight play hours once a week at Dyer, Bloom and Westwood schools for people of surrounding community
5. Secured a 90' x 250' play space for the children in the Kenton Street community
6. Conducted noon hour recreation periods, once a week at factories; also after working hour periods
7. Planned and directed outings for industrial firms, social organizations, communities
8. Planned and directed first orphans' field day ever held in Cincinnati
9. Instituted athletic efficiency test in fourteen children's institutions—297 medals awarded
10. Planned and directed city-wide skatemobile contest for all boys, eight to sixteen years of age
11. Suggested to Park Board and Board of Education plans for a Playground Boat Day. Advised Park Board assistant director on summer playground program

The Poem of Trees

JOSEPHINE BLACKSTOCK

Supervisor of Playgrounds, Oak Park, Illinois

On Armistice Day in Oak Park, Illinois, the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion erected fifty-six trees to the memory of the men of the village who gave their lives during the war. The soil they were planted in was the heart-soil of eight thousand children, for the trees were placed in the playgrounds and parks as a gift to the children of the village.

Perhaps the message of Joyce Kilmer who thought that he had never seen "a poem lovely as a tree" had reached the hearts of the women who conceived the idea: certainly scarcely a more fitting and lovely way of keeping alive the torch of memory could have been devised. Perhaps, too, because the torch has been caught by little hands, "they" shall sleep the sweeter in Flanders Fields.

The brief and simple exercises were designed to carry out the community value of the occasion. There were present members of the American Legion and the Auxiliary, Gold Star mothers, clergymen, representatives of the Playground and Park Board, municipal officers, Boy Scouts and the children. The trees, all elms of a hardy variety had been purchased through funds raised principally through a house to house canvass on the part of the women of the Auxiliary, although several men's organizations of the village had donated generously.

Only one thing marred the occasion—the inclemency of the weather—but perhaps, after all, the softly falling snow was the threnody of the skies. The services opened on all five playgrounds with the singing of *America*. Then followed a short address by a minister and representatives of the Legion, after which a member of the Auxiliary threw the first shovelful of earth on the trees, and as they were planted the names of the fallen soldiers and sailors were read and their particular trees designated. Taps were sounded by Boy Scout buglers, in one case the bugler being the brother of a Marine who gave his life at Chateau-Thierry.

The significance of the memorial trees will be kept alive in the hearts of the children. The play leaders will tell them of the mean-

RECREATION SIDE OF "BIG BUSINESS"

ing of the little semi-circular groves of elms; the Gold Star Mothers have promised to keep perpetually a laurel wreath on their boughs, and next spring the Auxiliary will add bronze tablets mounted on stone boulders, bearing the names of the fallen warriors.

Recent Developments on the Recreation Side of "Big Business"

S. WALES DIXON

Playground and Recreation Association of America

Hartford, Connecticut, with a number of manufacturing plants of the highest type, specializes in insurance and banking. Here are found the home offices of many of America's strongest companies in the insurance field. Two great new homes have recently been erected where recreational activities for employees are provided as a paying investment.

Everyone has heard of the Travelers' Insurance Company. This great concern is now housed under the tower, second only in height to New York's highest, and so prodigious has been its building campaign, with a new structure of twelve stories nearing completion, that the citizens of Hartford are marveling at the growth. A tract of land comprising about twenty acres was recently purchased in the western outskirts of the city with the idea of establishing a printing office and other needed departments. Someone had the thought, "What a splendid place for a country club!" and now it is certain that other quarters will be found for the printing office. Two fine club houses, unique in design, have been completed, one for the use of men, the other for women. Each has its dance hall, rest and club rooms, shower baths and similar facilities. There are in connection with these houses two baseball fields, six tennis courts, four handball courts, two basketball courts, a running track, a picnic grove with ovens and fireplaces and many other facilities for recreation. Special cars run to the club houses after business hours. The first season of activities has proved both delightful and successful for employers and employees.

In the home office building is a great auditorium used for conventions and for theatricals and social evenings; in another building there is to be a basketball court and gymnasium second to none. It will seat a large audience.

MASON CITY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION PROJECT

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, famous for the tremendous claims paid by it in the conflagrations of Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities, is doing much to increase the happiness of its employees. A new home office building costing \$3,000,000 has just been made ready for occupancy and nineteen and a half acres of land comprising a beautiful park are being completed by landscape architects, to be opened next spring as one of the finest parks in New England. Splendidly equipped club rooms are appropriated for both men and women in the main building, giving facilities for every phase of recreation, while out in the park with its central green will be many tennis courts, a baseball field large enough to satisfy any Babe Ruth, basketball courts for both men and women, shower baths, lockers and dressing rooms.

Another great corporation, the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, not to be outdone, has recently purchased a tract of fifteen acres, a mile from the business district, and there in the near future will erect a great home office having recreational advantages with which few great corporations can compare. These new enterprises have been undertaken by the younger officials of the companies—young men who have had the experience of school and college athletics, play and recreation and have found through that experience the meaning and value of team play.

Americanization Project of Mason City Parent Teachers' Association

The students of Grant School represent from twenty-five to thirty nationalities, only fifty percent being Americans.

The Parent Teacher's Association had found it impossible to get the mothers of Southern European countries to attend their meetings because they could neither speak nor understand the English language. It was decided to have a special day for them. The following invitation was sent out:

"The Grant Parent-Teachers' Association invites you to Mothers' Day, Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock. Please bring something from your own country to show us."

The room was arranged with tables labeled with the various countries, where exhibits were placed. With amazing eagerness

A UNIQUE PARK RECREATION FEATURE

and willingness the women responded, bringing handwork of all kinds, dishes, kitchen utensils and dolls dressed like the babies in their countries.

Music and stereopticon views of their various countries furnished the program, which was followed by dainty refreshments.

A Unique Park Recreation Feature

A unique park recreation feature was tried out most successfully last summer in Hartford, Connecticut. Elizabeth Park, famed for its rose gardens, contains an old-fashioned mansion, the former residence of the donor of the park. Three rooms and the hall of this mansion were hung with the 86 life-size original paintings of our native birds known as the "Denslow Bird Pictures." The rooms were decorated with flowers from the park gardens. A victrola with bird song records was another feature. The place was kept open both through the day and in the evening and on Sundays and holidays. The two sons of the artist, Mr. H. C. Denslow, who were in charge of the exhibit, brought to the work of entertaining the public with nature lore the enthusiasm gained by years in the great outdoors with their naturalist father.

All summer the park was a center of interest. The attendance by actual count was 15,916 during the time the experiment was tried (June 25th to September 19th). Interest kept up till the very last day, the attendance being 769 the day before the exhibit closed and this in a suburban park in a building never before used for such a purpose and in which there was no other attraction.

Parks have long provided playgrounds for children, sports for youth and golf for middle-aged men, but bird pictures as a park feature attracted all of these classes and in addition the invalid, the aged and others to whom sports do not appeal. They brought many groups of father and mother, children and grandparents. It was a favorite resort for fathers out for a walk with their children. The children who played in the park danced merrily in and out of the building and picked out their favorite birds. The business and professional men liked to stroll through. The woman of leisure came at quiet hours of the day, lingering and learning birds and their ways in this agreeable manner. The working man on his way home at night dropped in for a few minutes to see the birds.

A UNIQUE PARK RECREATION FEATURE

To some of the foreign-born men and women who came these pictures were a revelation. The English sparrow of the city streets was the only bird many of them had seen since they had been in this country. "Were these American birds?" they asked one another. "Why they were as beautiful as their own Nightingale and Sprosser." This welcome into the American bird world perhaps gave the suggestion that there was a better American life that they or their children would yet find.

On a number of occasions public-spirited citizens sent out a truck load of boys and girls from the poorer sections of the city that they might enjoy this colorful vision of bird life. It was found that it could be made an adjunct to the work of bird clubs, Boy Scouts, kindergartens, art teachers, nature teachers and others and that by making telephone appointments for such groups at hours not open to the general public the usefulness of the exhibition could be increased. The bird song records proved interesting to the grown people and amusing and educational to the children. By hearing the records repeatedly, many a child learned to recognize the original songs of the birds in the parks. In time of sudden showers, the bird picture house prevented many a disappointment and gave much indoor joy. The people seemed pleased not only with the beauty of form and color of these masterpieces of bird painting but appeared to find a deeper attraction in the charm of the social life of birds depicted in many of the paintings—the gallant fight of rivals, succeeded by the most delicate of courtships; the home life where both father and mother shared with joy the strenuous life of rearing a nest-full of birds and the gay autumn flocks—a reproduction in miniature of much of the best for which humans have ever strived.

These pictures aroused equal interest when they were exhibited in the Toledo, Ohio, Museum of Art. George W. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, Director and Assistant Director of the Museum, wrote the artist: "Their being here gave pleasure and instruction to many thousand men, women and children. The pictures were appreciated not only by the bird lovers but also by the picture lovers of Toledo and aroused an abiding interest in bird life."

In a park centrally located nature exhibits may be made an ideal year-round park feature, a center of nature interest where birds and flowers remain when snow has covered the park.

Getogether in Seattle

The review of the work of Seattle Community Service at the close of the fiscal year presented to the Executive Board was received with enthusiastic approval. Regarding the work of the Department of Music, the report says, "The thing most worth while in this cooperative effort lies in the fact that not merely forty-five thousand people have attended two hundred events, but that in every single gathering, every man, woman and child was singing our American patriotic and folk songs. They were actually participating in an exercise that makes for the finest community spirit."

Among the plays produced by community drama groups were: *The Turtle Dove*, the *Wonder Hat*, *Spreading the News* and *Joint Owners in Spain*.

Through volunteer play leadership fifteen great play events were carried out, reaching some fifteen hundred people. Many calls for leaders have been met.

A number of parties given for lonely ones have expressed the fundamental spirit of the work. After one of these parties a young man guest said, "This is the first recognition I have had since I came here a year ago and believe me I appreciate it."

Ex-service men are not forgotten and regular and systematic service has been rendered to Port Townsend and Cushman Hospitals.

A really mammoth Music Week was celebrated in the fall.

Getogether, a monthly publication, is the official voice of Seattle Community Service. Under the heading, the *Challenge*, this journal says:

"The great underlying purposes and principles of Community Service and their application to civic, cultural, moral welfare of Seattle, have been the challenge and have furnished the motive and inspiration for the activities of the past year. In what measure the challenge has been met must be determined, in most part, by those who have heard the message in its varied forms; whose interest has been aroused to the degree of becoming active participants in that which makes for better and happier folk, also the many who have sought and accepted the service as the medium through which they could render more acceptable service through cooperative measures."

"Why Girls Leave Home"

Captain John Ayres, Commanding Officer of the Missing Persons Bureau of New York, in a talk before the Monday Club pointed out that of all the reasons for girls' leaving home by far the most frequent and important is the unadjusted home. The girl becomes dissatisfied with home conditions which, in comparison with those of her friends may be unsatisfactory and unattractive, and goes away. This presents a situation which the community must meet. When the girl is found, it is sometimes not possible to impress the parents with the feeling of their responsibility in creating the right home atmosphere.

"In congested sections of our city," said Capt. Ayres, "it is almost impossible, under existing conditions, to provide attractive homes. Home under such conditions mean little more than a place of shelter, a place in which to eat and sleep. Little can be done in such homes to provide wholesome and attractive surroundings for the young girl. The question then arises: What can be done for the girl to relieve life of its monotony and sordidness; to provide her with those things which she has the right to feel should be found in her home, were it not that circumstances over which neither she nor her parents have control have prevented? The solution of this problem seems to lie in the community center, girls' clubs and other places of getting together where, under wholesome oversight and supervision, the girl may be provided with those diversions, amusements and privileges which the home should provide, were it more fortunately situated. Such agencies as these prevent the girl from being forced to resort to the street, the low dance hall and cheap places of amusement, where the influences are such as tend to make still lower her already low standard of life.

"Those who are seeking a channel through which they may expend effort and money in the interest of this class of girls can find no better means than the establishment of chains of communal centers and clubs with sufficient proximity to each other that they may be within easy reach of every girl who may be in need of the privileges therein accorded.

"There is still another medium through which assistance may be conveyed to the girl: Mothers' clubs should be formed in every area of a few square blocks in the congested sections of the city.

COMMUNITY SERVICE AND THE IRON MAN

The community houses, clubs, schools and church assembly rooms should be utilized as meeting places for such clubs. Weekly meetings should be arranged for and should be so managed and conducted that instruction as to their duties as mothers, as the custodians of the futures of their daughters, could be given them. If rightly managed and conducted, these mothers' club meetings could be made an attractive feature of the weekly life of every woman in the vicinity."

Community Service and the Iron Man

"They buy pleasures, buy companions, buy glad raiment; they try—desperately—to buy happiness. And fail. Yet they are splendid raw material for citizens. Let a great cause kindle them, and they rise to it like knights and ladies. . . .

"These children—these prosperous, precocious children—possess leisure, and the means to make the worst of it. . . .

"It is everlastingly true that the bulk of human mischief is done in spare time. There is precious little chance for original sin, or any other kind of sin, to work itself out under the strict regimen of a modern factory. . . . The employer sees to it that the time he buys is not wasted; but no one exercises an equal degree of control and supervision over a man's unbought time,—his leisure,—unless it is the man himself. . . .

"Education for leisure, under the conditions of automatic production, is education for life. . . . The hours given to tending automatic machines are given to buy leisure; and in that leisure the operative lives. He lives in his sports, at the movies, at the prize-fights, at the blind pig, as well as at the theatre, the lecture, the library, the park, and on the front porch of his inamorata. . . .

"I think that the men of the best sort reach their farthest north in life, not in the hours they pay for life, but in the hours they spend in living. Certain am I that none but an imbecile could find delight in sharing the daily toil of the urban masses, so mechanized has it become.

"A man . . . may be desperately bored at the prospect of spending an hour in his own company."

The Iron Man, Atlantic Monthly, October, 1921

It is the purpose of Community Service to help each man to build up such leisure time interests that he will not be bored at the prospect of spending an hour in his own company.

Chinese Girls at Play

A thousand Chinese schoolgirls marching out on an athletic field with bands playing and banners fluttering is a sight to make any spectator thrill. To those interested in the advancement of the women of China it was an event of poignant significance, an event almost to be entered in the miracle class.

Round and round the field they marched, an effective procession in the Chinese version of the middy blouse and short black skirts. Then, drawn up before the grand stand, they imitated a Baseball Drill, they swam on land, and went through the rhythmic motions of treading the water-wheel.

Most of the competing schools have no special physical director, and volunteer leaders, trained by Miss Celia Moyer of the Normal School of Physical Education, have been passing on this coaching to their schools. Special mention should be made of the delegation from the China General Edison Electric Company, the only industrial group represented. Many other such bands could be organized if leaders could be supplied and it is the hope of the Normal School of Physical Education, under whose auspices the demonstration was given, to extend this recreation work in factories.

In working out this program care was taken to choose chiefly games that any Chinese girls could play without elaborate equipment or instruction. From the moment the girls started to play the immense audience watching them was entirely forgotten in the excitement of the sport. They threw themselves into the contests, cheered on winners, admonished the tardy, and danced up and down at exciting moments in complete unconsciousness of the onlookers.

What all this meant and will mean to the girls of China it is hard to estimate. What new ideas it forced home to the audience is even more difficult to imagine. The emancipation brought by the play spirit, the quickening of physical vigor, the broadening of mental horizons, the incentive to healthful living these are joyous things to contemplate. Miss Vera Barger, principal of the Normal School of Physical Training of the Young Women's Christian Association, under whose auspices the demonstration was given, says this is only the beginning, the first expression of a deep interest in physical education which is destined to play a large part in the development of Chinese women.

Home Play

One of the important functions of Community Service is the promotion of home recreation which is so intimately bound up with the strengthening of home life. More and more in Community Service cities play weeks are being held; at club meetings mothers are being taught games suitable for play in the home; interest is being aroused in home play equipment and in every possible way Community Service is working to preserve the spiritual values of the home.

Miss Edna Meeker and Mr. Charles English of Community Service have compiled some very valuable suggestions for home recreation, some of which are to be found in Dorothy Canfield's *What Shall We Do Now*, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. A few of the suggestions follow:

How We May Use Old Magazines

Colored advertisements provide material for toy stores of various kinds—restaurants, delicatessen, automobile sales rooms, clothing shops and groceries. When not in use the store stocks may be kept classified between the pages of a magazine.

Paper dolls, furniture and whole rooms for houses may be found in magazines as well as knives, forks and spoons with which to set the table when playing house or restaurant.

Stories for children may be cut out and put into a storytelling book. Such a book may well become a real treasure house for the children of the family and their friends.

It is well to clip suggestions for holiday celebrations—public as well as home entertainments and decorations—for one can never tell when they may be of service. It is a small matter to keep these clippings in a scrapbook and in a few years this book may be more valuable in meeting a special need than any that might be purchased. A loose-leaf book the size of an ordinary blank book serves splendidly as a scrapbook if gummed reinforcements are pasted over the perforations.

Clippings of household hints to make work lighter and furnish more time for other worthwhile activities may be put in the scrapbook.

A Few Games

Observation. Have a child look out of the window for one minute and then try to tell the things which he has seen. This may be made a

HOME PLAY

game for several children who may write the list, being allowed a certain length of time to look and a certain period of time to write the things remembered.

Rhymes. Give each one in the group the name of something in the room and let each choose the name of a person to put in a rhyme with the word given. These may be spoken or written down.

Word Making. Write a long word, *e. g.* Constantinople, at the top of a piece of paper and have the child see how many words he can make from the letters of the large word. Be sure to teach him how to do it systematically, putting the different letters in a row at the top and the words beginning with those letters in a line under them.

Picture Puzzles. Have the children make picture puzzles by cutting post cards in irregular pieces. Pictures from calendars or any cardboard pictures may be used. The pieces of each picture can best be kept in envelopes and a collection of them in the envelopes in a box. This is splendid service work for children, for the puzzle pictures make interesting gifts for little sick friends, for hospitals, orphanages and other institutions.

Anagrams. If you do not have a box of anagrams, give the children some cardboard and let them make several sets of alphabets on small cards. There are many games which may be played with these letter cards, for example, all the letters may be put in a pile in the center of the table, the children taking from it letters to make words they hand to others to put together. Or the children may take turns in drawing cards from the pile, making words of those drawn or, in turn, add to their own row of words by adding a letter to a word of another of the players and so having it for his own.

Scouting for Words. This may be played with anagrams. The leader draws one letter at a time from a bag containing two sets of alphabets, having stated previously that he wants the group to give him words beginning with the letters drawn. For example, the leader will say: "We are now going shopping and will go first to the grocery store where we will buy something beginning with—." Here he draws a card and holds it up so that everyone will immediately see the letter on it. The first one mentioning an article beginning with that letter which may be secured from a grocery store is given the card. The child having the greatest number of cards at the end of the game is the winner.

HOME PLAY

Telegrams. Write at the top of the page any ten letters and have each member of the group write a telegram using the letters in the order given as initials of the ten words. These telegrams should be read and a decision reached by the group as to which is the best.

Cities. Make a list of cities and then transpose the letters, giving the transposed list to the children, the game being to see which one can first put all the letters in their proper places.

Drawing Animals. Give each child a slip of paper with the name of an animal written on it. Each in turn goes to a blackboard and attempts to draw the animal named on his paper.

Paper Bag Drawing. Put a large paper bag over a child's head and give him a piece of charcoal or a heavy crayon pencil telling him to draw his face on the bag.

There are certain articles of equipment easily obtainable which will add greatly to the enjoyment of the child. Among these are a bean bag board which may be homemade, a set of parlor quoits which the boys may easily make from ropes with a piece of an old broom handle stuck in a block of wood for a stake. Children may also be taught to make kites and pinwheels.

Electric Dancers. Cut little figures, such as dolls, out of tissue paper, making them little more than half an inch long and lay them on the paper. Put on each side of them two books and lay a piece of glass about one and a half inches above them. Rub the glass briskly with a piece of flannel cloth and the figures will jump up and down.

Boats. A half of a walnut shell makes a splendid little boat and a whole fleet of sail boats for the basin or the bath tub may be made by cutting little paper sails sticking part of a toothpick through each and fastening this mast to the bottom of the walnut shell by dropping a few drops of sealing wax or candle grease in the bottom of the shell.

Tops. Small tops may be made from wooden button molds or spools by sticking a piece of wood through the hole, making a dull point at one end and having the stick protrude at the other end just enough to twist it and make it spin.

Ink Serpents. Put one teaspoonful of salt in a glass of water. Dip the point of a pen first in ink, then in the water. Little serpents will form from the ink.

Music on the Playground. II

GENEVIEVE TURNER HOLMAN
Community Service

Children's Choral and Orchestral Work

Important in musical development are choral and orchestral work. A high type of leadership is essential. It may sometimes be furnished by developing a class for group vocal instruction and a class for instruction on instruments.

Vocal Instruction for Groups. On account of the expense of private vocal instruction, opportunities for cultivating the voice are limited to a few. For this reason a splendid field for musical service is group voice culture. Finished voices cannot be properly coached through the group system but it has been demonstrated that resonance, good breathing and breath control, relaxation and freedom in their early stages can be effectively taught through this system. A system of syllabic exercises for children's group voice teaching, may be had from Mr. Henry W. Geiger, 39 Beekman Place, New York City.

Private voice teachers will greatly benefit by this giving of opportunities to a much larger number to develop their voices as some pupils of such groups will desire to continue their work through private instruction. The vocal teachers in a community should be canvassed in an effort to secure their cooperation in taking groups of from ten to twenty at their studios, at community centers or industrial plants. Similarly a class may be developed for instruction both in all stringed instruments and upon brass and reed instruments.

Piano Practice. In every neighborhood there are children who desire to take lessons but do not have pianos at home for practice purposes. They may be permitted to practice on pianos in community centers at hours when the instruments are unused for center purposes. In some cases a nominal sum is charged for this practice but when a child is really unable to pay no charge is made.

Music for the Entire Community

Many Departments of Recreation are making the development of community music part of their regular work. The Department of Recreation of Detroit, Michigan, for example, conducts community sings at recreation centers, at the Art Museum on Sunday afternoons and in factories at noon. It furnishes direction and clerical help for a

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girls' band. The band is an outgrowth of the Girls' Patriotic League Band organized during the war.

The important factor in community music is the social one, the bringing of people together on the basis of their common interest in music and giving everyone an opportunity for self-expression. The highest possible standards should be maintained, however, and the appreciation of the best kind of music developed.

The extent and forms of musical activity as a part of the program of a department of recreation depends upon the amount of leadership which can be provided and the ability of the superintendent of recreation and his governing board to secure the cooperation of individuals and groups in the community. Among the forms of community-wide musical activities which may be developed are the following:

Community Recitals and Concerts

By securing the services of local musicians a series of recitals and concerts may be arranged at community centers. Frequently local artists are glad to volunteer their services. If a nominal sum is charged by the artists a moderate admission fee may sometimes be asked. Such recitals encourage local musical talent.

Noonday programs in churches are another method of community recital. The performers may be the organists of the churches. This idea has been gaining of late in larger cities.

Band concerts offer still another form of community concerts which should be encouraged. In many cities Park Boards make such concerts a part of their summer work. In a number of cities Recreation Commissions or Departments conduct the concerts.

Group Vocal Culture

Opportunities for group vocal culture such as are suggested for children should be made possible for adults. Similarly, pianos at social centers which are not in use during parts of the day and the evening meal hour may be made available for the use of adults.

Community Singing

Community singing is an activity in which young and old, the family as a whole, may take part together. It brings people together and stimulates an emotional response as does no other form of self-expression. It may constitute an entire program or be made a part of public occasions such as flag raisings, anniversaries and patriotic celebrations. It may be used as an adjunct to such forms of community recreation as picnics, baseball games, field days, fairs, carnivals. It may be made a medium to promote citizenship through

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the joint participation in singing of native and foreign-born citizens.

*Training Leaders.** A Recreation Department may perform a large service by training volunteers to lead singing at business men's luncheons, women's club and lodge meetings, at the moving picture theaters and community events of all kinds.

Making Singing Community Wide. The training of volunteer leaders makes possible a broad program with their services. Singing may be started in department stores and factories. One or two demonstration sings should be held in the largest auditorium in the city by the best leader available. Sings should also be conducted among foreign groups, choosing one or two folk songs of the group and having them sing them first in their own language and then in English. If a stereopticon is used slides may be printed both in the foreign language and in English.

Song Sheets, Charts and Slides. It is essential to a successful sing that the audience know the words. Kenneth S. Clark of the Bureau of Community Music of Community Service says, "The most effective method of holding community sings is with the use of stereopticon slides. A mere bed sheet may suffice as a screen. Slides of standard and popular songs may be purchased from such firms as the Standard Slide Corporation, 209 West 48th Street, New York City, or the Mic-Art Slides, 160 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois. Groups may make their own slides on a typewriter with the use of an inexpensive outfit consisting of specially prepared slide mats, pieces of cover glass and binding tape, to be obtained from the Standard Slide Corporation.

"When a stereopticon is not available the same effect may be secured with the use of song charts. For this purpose sign cloth is used. It is to be had in 60-yard rolls. The cloth is measured off in 30-inch lengths. The lettering is done with a drawing and lettering pen No. 7. Black show card color ink is to be used. Three inches from the upper corner of the chart are fastened Dennison's cloth suspension rings, No. 21. For suspending the charts a stick one-half or an inch thick, one and a half inches wide and 36 inches long is used. It may be folded for convenience in carrying. A strap hinge, six inches long, connects the two pieces with a heavy hook and eye on the opposite side to brace it. Hooks should be placed on the framework in position so that the charts may be

* In *Community Music*, a practical handbook published by Community Service, will be found suggestions for conducting a song leaders' school, as well as information on all phases of a community music program. Price \$.50

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hung from them with the use of the suspension rings. These dimensions are for a rather small chart and the screen may be enlarged as desired."

When a screen and slides cannot be provided, song sheets or song books may be used. The printing of song sheets may be financed by the group organizing community music, or in some instances local newspapers, merchants or industries are willing to pay for the printing of song sheets as a form of advertisement. It is important to bear in mind that permission to print copyrighted songs must be obtained from the publishers.

Communities that do not wish to publish song sheets locally may secure them at cost price from the Bureau of Community Music, Community Service.

Singing in Connection with Special Holiday Celebrations

As has been suggested community singing may well be made an important feature of special holiday celebrations. This is particularly true of the celebration of Christmas when the singing of carols on Christmas Eve and in connection with the Community Christmas tree may be made so beautiful and impressive a part of the ceremony. The Department of Recreation in Detroit, Michigan, has made this one of their special activities. In 1920 there were 20,000 singers registered and 1009 carol groups were formed. They traversed 800 miles of streets during Christmas week reaching thousands of homes and shut-ins in hospitals and hotels.

(See bulletin *Music in a Community Christmas Celebration* for suggestions for caroling and other forms of musical expression in connection with Christmas celebrations. May be secured from Bureau of Community Music, Community Service. Price 10c.) Christmas carol sheets may be had at cost from the same address.

A Permanent Program of

"We ought to keep on with community singing, but we ought also to have it lead over, for **Community Music** the more musical, into permanent people's choruses which will be able to do oratorio. We should get glee clubs started in every school and social center. We should promote orchestras, bands, string quartettes, mandolin clubs, in schools and settlements and neighborhood centers. There should be music settlements where solo work is taught," says Joseph Lee.

Out of community singing should develop a permanent organization for appearances at public celebrations and special holiday occasions. *Community Music* describes the unit system of organization with smaller groups in factories, stores, clubs, churches and

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other centers. Each group meets regularly by itself under its own leader and is so trained that all groups can sing the same music when merged in one large body for rehearsals or public appearances. A system of attendance cards assures a really well trained chorus. "Belonging to a great civic chorus, the smaller choral groups in neighborhood centers have something definite to work for aside from the pleasure of studying and meeting together, which is so important a feature of community music." Neighborhood choruses in community centers are perhaps most important because of the opportunity to unite in a common interest people of all ages and nationalities.

In one of our middle west towns a community chorus was started by a Community Service song leader and developed into a county undertaking. Choruses were formed in the various towns in the county, and later a series of concerts were held in these towns. At each of these concerts, representatives from the various chorus units were present, and each concert was held in a different town.

A valuable factor in the musical work in one of the towns in Georgia was the formation of an orchestra by local women. The first violinist and pianist are teachers of those instruments and the other girl members are students or teachers in the schools.

In a middle western town members of the
A Musical Library music committee laid plans to have the musical features of a permanent value by establishing not only the different choruses as permanent organizations, but establishing a permanent musical library to which the community has access, and from which it may borrow such music as may be available for other festivals of a community nature.

Once a year the musical interest aroused
Music Week may be brought to a climax by conducting a music week. Sings can be conducted all over the community each day, some in the open air accompanied by a band. The presentation of an oratorio by a chorus, concerts, symphony orchestra and chamber music will be practical in some communities. Community pageants, too, may be objectives for the work of community singing groups, community bands and orchestras.

While Municipal Recreation Departments may not wish to assume responsibility for all the activities enumerated, they may very often be instrumental in taking the initial steps which will result in a coordination of musical interests and the broadening of the community's musical program.

The Calf Path*

One day, through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should;
But walked a trail all bent askew;
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er dale and steep,
And drew the flocks behind him, too,
As good bell wethers always do.

And from that day o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made;
And many men wound in and out
And dodged and turned and bent about
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.
But still they follow—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf.
And through their winding wood way stalked,
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane
That bent and turned and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun
And travelled some three miles in one
And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years pass on in swiftmess fleet,
The road became a village street;
And this, before men were aware
A city's crowded thoroughfare;
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis;
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf three centuries dead
They followed still his crooked way,

* From *Whiffs from Wild Meadows*. Copyright 1895 by Lee and Shepard Company. Used by permission of Lothrop Lee and Shepard Company

PLAY MOVEMENT SPREADS IN THE SOUTH

And lost one hundred years a day;
For thus such reverence is lent
To well established precedent.
A moral lesson this might teach
Were I ordained and called to preach;
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done,
They followed in the beaten track,
And out and in and forth and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
But how the wise old wood gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf;
Ah! many things this tale might teach
But I am not ordained to preach.

SAM WALTER FOSS

Play Movement Spreads in the South

"No movement has ever been organized in Augusta that has taken a greater hold upon the people in general than the playground work which has recently been organized in some of the parks here." Thus writes a correspondent of the *Augusta, Georgia, Herald*. "The playground movement," the writer continues, "has been in force for sometime in the North. If the idea has been slower to permeate to the regions of the South probably this may be accounted for by the fact that southern houses, until a few years ago, have been built with liberal yard space and this added to the comfortable climate at most seasons of the year has been very conducive to allowing the children to spend a great deal of their time out-of-doors in play. But this is not enough when so much pleasure and benefit may be derived by organized play under the direction of trained supervisors. So moving spirits have set to work and have accomplished what almost amounts to miracles in so short a time."

Although the playground movement in Augusta dates only from the war a very keen interest has already developed both in establishing more playgrounds for the children and for making possible more and better recreation for grown people. The City Council sets aside \$2,500 every year for this work and the Board of Education has been setting aside a similar amount. The Playground Association hopes in a short time to carry out the plan of its President which is to convert a natural hollow where formerly were malaria infested ponds into a large stadium where athletic sports may be fostered and big athletic contests staged between Augusta and other cities.

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